The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3173. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

FAVORABLE CHARACTER OF THE EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Advices received by the Government from Great Britain, represent that though much sourness of feeling is evident toward the United States, yet there was a manifest feelings averse to a war, and that the sentiment in favor of maintaining a strict neutrality was daily strengthening. Advices from France indicate that the feeling on the part of that Government is more cordial towards the United States than ever.

PRIVATEERING AT A DISCOUNT.

The Government has no evidence of any rebel privateer steamer being on the seas except the *Sumter*, and she is endeavoring to elude capture rather than prey upon our commerce; and as no recent captures by sailing vessels are reported, it way be safely regarded that piracy has been found by experience not to pay.

AN IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.

The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont Regiments, with a force of cavalry and four pieces of artillery, proceeded this forenoon, from Gen. SMITH's Division, on a reconnoissance to Freedom Hill, Johnston's Hill and Peacock Hill, each of which is near the rebel outposts. Later in the day an order came to headquarters to have ambulances sent forward, and a vague and indefinite statement was made that an attack had been made upon our forces, and that Capt. HARTMANN, of the Friedman cavalry, had been killed.

BALLOON ASCENSION FROM MINER'S HILL.

Prof. LOWE safely crossed the Aqueduct yesterday afternoon, with his balloon, to Miner's Hill, and made ascensions both last night and this morning. The only evidences of the presence of the enemy, between Centreville and Fairfax Court-house, were the camp fires, about fifteen miles from him.

NO REBELS SEEN ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter from Darnestown dated to-day, says nothing has been heard for several days of any movements of the enemy opposite our lines. Everything is apparently quiet in their lines. This may be caused by the withdrawal of the weight of their force for the defence of Winchester.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *Stepping Stones*, which ran the blockade on Tuesday night, with stores for the flotilla in the Lower Potomac, transferred her stores to the squadron, and taking on board a number of contrabands from the steamers *Baltimore* and *Ice Boat*, again ran the blockade last night on the upward trip, and arrived at the Navy-yard this morning. She was not fired at by the rebel batteries, but from the signalizing on shore it was supposed her movements were noticed.

The contrabands brought to the Navy-yard number 58 men, 7 women and 10 children.

The *Wyandank* is now taking on board the armament, &c., of the ice boat, which is being stripped of her warlike paraphernalia, preparatory to sending her home to the Delaware River, as the Government no longer needs her services.

LETTERS FROM HILTON HEAD.

The Post-office Department, to-day, received information that fifteen thousand letters have reached New-York from Hilton Head, by the last arrival in that City, J. H. SEARS, who is acting as Postmaster under military authority, having forwarded them without prepayment of postage. The Postmaster-General has ordered that they be sent to their respective destinations, indorsed on each "Due 3c."

A POST-OFFICE AT PORT ROYAL.

The Department to-day established a Post-office at Port Royal, to be called by that name, and has sent out a blank commission to Gen. SHERMAN, to be filled with the name of a suitable person as Postmaster, who will give the required bonds. Letters designed for Port Royal should be sent to the New-York Post-office. The Navy Department to-day instructed the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard to inform the Postmaster of the departure of vessels for Port Royal in time to dispatch the mails.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AT PORT ROYAL.

In the course of this week, probably, the Treasury Department will take definitive action with regard to Custom regulations at Port Royal.

THE DOCUMENTS FOUND AT HILTON HEAD.

The documents, papers, letters, &c., found in the forts on Hilton Head, and Bay Point, and in the Beaufort Post-office, were received to-day at the Navy Department.

A BALLOON AT BEAUFORT.

Mr. LOWE has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed with one of his balloons to Beaufort, S. C.

THE KILLED OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.

This morning the bodies of the two soldiers of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, who were killed in the recent skirmish with the rebel cavalry, were conveyed with an escort to music through this city to the cars, whence they will be taken to Brooklyn. Private STRIKER, who was badly wounded at the same time by a pistol shot, and was knocked in the head by a carbine, is recovering. The cavalry who attacked them are represented as being clothed in an irregular manner, many of them having on the clothing taken from the captured prisoners of the New-York Thirtieth.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.

It has been officially ascertained that the Government has now in the field, in camp, and in process of formation, six hundred thousand volunteers, and the enlistments for the regular service are more than heretofore numerous.

TREASURY NOTES ISSUED.

Twenty-four million dollars Treasury notes, "demand," have been issued.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Since the negotiation of the new loan on Friday last, Secretary CHASE has placed to the credit of the disbursing officers in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia the sum of $5,504,874, to be paid to contractors and other Government creditors.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Gov. FRANK H. PIERPONT, of Virginia, arrived in the city to-day, with the purpose of conferring with the Government in relation to reopening the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through its whole line.

GOV. PIERPONT'S JURISDICTION.

Gov. PIERPONT'S jurisdiction now extends over nearly all of Virginia west of the mountains, the northern part as far east as Hampshire County, which it includes, all of Alexandria, and a considerable portion of Fairfax County, the region about Fortress Monroe and Newport's News, and Accomac and Northampton Counties on the eastern shore—comprising nearly half of the State.

A PLENTY OF ARMS.

The War Department is now receiving muskets, rifles and equipments in abundance by every steamer. The supply is fully equal to the immediate demand, and with those to arrive will be sufficient to equip the entire army and have a residue.

THE TREASONABLE MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

A few weeks since, influential citizens of Baltimore were importuning the Government for the release of the treasonable members of the Maryland Legislature, on the ground that the best interests of the country demanded it. These efforts were unavailing, and now some of the same citizens are urging upon the Government to keep them in custody, until such time as the loyalty of Maryland shall be insured by the suppression of the rebellion. They are well satisfied with the result of the recent election, and are satisfied that the State is better off without than with the majority of their late Legislature.

FURTHER FROM WINCHESTER.

I learn from another trustworthy source, that at Winchester board in ordinary boarding-houses is from $12 to $18 per week. On Wednesday week, a Union man—a brother-in-law of Col SENSENDIVER, of the rebel army—was called upon to enroll himself among the rebel troops. He attempted to escape, was chased, fired at, and killed. The fortifications that are put up are extensive. Breastworks are put up in Berrysville, and a masked battery has been placed a mile and a half from Winchester on the Pughtown road. Besides these, there are the works thrown up by JOHNSTON in July last, when it was expected that PATTERSON was coming down to make an attack. In a circuit of from two to three miles about the place, all the fences have been torn down, and in some cases houses have been levelled to open the way for the better manœuvering of the troops in case of an attack. But little wheat has been sown in the vicinity, owing to the uncertainty of the crop ever being gathered. Besides JACKSON'S Brigade, there are from three to four thousand militia, but who are not considered as efficient troops, being badly armed and equipped, and not well disciplined.

LIEUT. RUSSELL TO COMMAND A GUNBOAT.

Lieut. RUSSELL, of the Navy, who commanded the expedition that so gallantly captured and burned the rebel privateer at Pensacola, had an interview with the President this morning. He is to be assigned to the command of one of the new gunboats.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

The following named gentlemen have just been promoted to be Majors in the regular army: De Lossier Davidson, Arthur J. Lee, Christopher J. Lovell and Granville O'Haller; and the following to be Lieutenant-Colonels: Wm. S. Ketchum, Wm. H. French and Caleb C. Sibley, J. W. Hammond and Henry Clay McDowell, each to be Assistant Adjutant-Generals, with the rank of Captain. The former are to report to Gen. SHERMAN, and the latter to Gen. ROSSEAU, in Kentucky.

Paymaster S. J. McKEAN, of Iowa, a West Pointer, who saw service in Florida and Mexico, was to-day appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

ROBERT SMYTH, of Iowa, is appointed Paymaster of Volunteers.

Lieut. WEBER, of the McClellan Dragoons, has been appointed Major of the Ninth Illinois Regiment of Cavalry.

Additional applications to Second Lieutenancies have been made from non-commissioned officers, namely: Daniel Loosely, Charles Benzoni, Oscar Hagen, Samuel Oscar Hagen, Saul S. Culbertson, Joseph J. Wagoner, W. K. Lowe, Charles Bey, Walker W. Arnold, H. H. Clark and Alonzo T. Bellows.

OUR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

No intelligence from our prisoners at Richmond has been received here for some time. Dr. SWALM, of the Fourteenth New-York Militia, and who was taken at Bull Run, and after nearly three months' absence has written to Gen. WINDER and others of the rebel military authorities, asking for information as to the condition of our men, but has received no reply.

VISITORS TO WASHINGTON.

SIMEON DRAPER and WM. E. DODGE, of New-York, are on a visit to this city.

Gen. HERRAN, of New-Granada, is also in Washington, in behalf of his Government.

Bishop BAILEY, of Newark, arrived yesterday, and visited some of the Heads of the Government to-day.

MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN, Minister to Japan, has left Washington, to take his departure for his mission.

THE NEW-YORK FIFTEENTH.

The New-York Fifteenth, Col. MURPHY, which has recently been accepted as an engineer regiment, gave an exhibition this afternoon at the Navy-yard, in the presence of the President, Gen. MCCLELLAN and other distinguished citizens. The purpose of the exhibition was to show the skill of the regiment in throwing a pontoon bridge across the Eastern Branch. It was accomplished with such dispatch as to elicit the applause of the assembly. The bridge is ready for use when wanted, and wagons for the transportation of the pontoons, with extra wheels, have been completed.

SAILORS DRILLED AS INFANTRY.

About two hundred sailors have been organized into three companies, for infantry drill at the Navy-yard, under the direction of Lieut. FOXHALL PARKER, of the navy. They are quartered in the "mold loft," a large room four hundred and sixty feet long by fifty wide, in which hammocks are swung, and everything arranged and conducted as on shipboard. The men are also drilled with small arms.

THANKSGIVING AMONG THE MASSACHUSETTS MEN.

To-day being Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts, the volunteers from that State observed it as a holiday. Large amounts of cooked poultry and pumpkin pies, which had been forwarded by kind friends at home, were duly partaken of in camp.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

Nearly all the members of the Cabinet have the material of their reports prepared, and they will be completed within a few days.

MARRIAGE OF GEN. STONEMAN.

Gen. STONEMAN, Chief of the Cavalry of the United States, was married to-day at Baltimore to Miss MARY HARDESTY. The ceremony took place in the presence of his Staff.

COL. LAMON TO BE MARRIED.

Col. WARD H. LAMON has gone to Springfield, on a matrimonial mission. He is to be married on the 24th inst. to Miss LOGAN, daughter of Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

DEPARTURE OF HON. THOMAS H. CLAY.

Hon. THOMAS H. CLAY left for Kentucky to-day, to aid, by his presence, the loyal interests of his native State.

FREE TRANSPORTATION.

The Sanitary Commission have perfected arrangements with most of the railroads by which freight forwarded by the Commission will be transported free.

ANOTHER COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

Company D, Second Regiment of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, arrived yesterday. It consists of 98 men, from Maine, under command of a son of Senator FESSENDEN.

A NEW TENT.

A new tent, invented by Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, has been brought to the attention of the Government. Its chief sanitary excellencies are the arrangements for ventilation and elevating the beds from contact with the ground. Nothing more complete and desirable in tenting has yet been presented.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.

A preliminary arrangement was commenced to-day before the Commissioners to settle the claims against New-Granada. Mr. CARLISLE, in behalf of New-Granada, contends that the question of the liability of that Republic must be determined by the rules of international law, and that the action of the Commission is, under the Cass-Herran Treaty, only recommendatory. Judge DEAN, of New-York, in behalf of the claimants, holds that the judgment of the Commissioners, under the treaty, is binding upon New-Granada. The argument upon this point will probably occupy this week.

THE EASTERN SHORE EXPEDITION.

The National Troops in Full Possession of Both Accomac and Northampton Counties.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Dispatches just received from the Eastern Shore of Virginia bring the gratifying intelligence that the Secessionists of Northampton County, to the number of eighteen hundred, have laid down their arms, and the National troops have now full possession of that county, as well as Accomac.

FALSE REPORTS FROM NORTHAMPTON.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Secession reports are circulating this evening that our troops in Northampton County, Virginia, have met with resistance. They are utterly without foundation, as there has been no arrival since early this morning, which brings quite contrary news.

HOW THE EXPEDITION WAS RECEIVED.

From the Baltimore American, Nov. 21.

Information was received last night at headquarters from Accomac County of the most gratifying character, giving assurance that the expedition dispatched by Gen. DIX to the two eastern shore counties of Virginia will meet with little or no opposition.

On Sunday the flag of the Union was hoisted at Drummondtown, the county seat of Accomac, on a pole which bore the rebel flag the day before. The people of the county had submitted to the authority of the United States, and declared their intention to do so in advance of the arrival of the troops. A flag of truce was sent by Gen. LOCKWOOD to Drummondtown on Saturday. On Friday night 3,000 rebel troops disbanded, most of them drafted militia. Wherever the officer who bore the flag of truce went he was impoctuned for Gen. DIX's proclamation, which had been sent among them the day before. We annex some extracts from his statement. Meeting some of the disbanded men he asked them why they had broken up so suddenly?

"The reply was they had got Gen. DIX's proclamation, and believing they could not stand out against the force we were about to send against them, they thought it better to disband. But others came up in the meantime who were a part of the militia, and they boldly answered that they never did want to go into the business, and had all the time disapproved of it, but were compelled to it by hot-headed Secessionists.

The greater part of the persons I met were of the disbanded militia. Three cheers for the Union were given with such zeal and zest as to make me conclude that there was something more in them than expressions arising from fear. I met many in squads of five, ten, twenty, &c., and they would sometimes run across the fields to meet us, expressing the deepest gratitude for the deliverance from oppression and want, for they are in want of many of the necessaries of life.

I will here state that along the road I was besieged for Gen. DIX's proclamation, a few copies of which had been scattered about the country through which I passed. It had even reached this place yesterday. When it had gone among the militia organizations it was made the pretext for giving open expression to their latent feelings of opposition to the Confederate rulers.

The great majority of the people, I believe, look upon the troops about to be sent among them as their deliverers from cruelty and oppression. Hurrahs for the Union were quite frequent. At one place the American flag was hung out. It was a curiosity to the people, and they looked in astonishment when they saw that one was owned in their very midst.

We may conclude that the people of Northampton will follow the example of Accomac. The secret of the success of the expedition is to be ascribed to the large and well-disciplined force sent into those counties. It is always a measure of humanity, as well as a right military rule, to employ a force so overwhelming as to prevent bloodshed. If half the number of troops had been sent, there would no doubt have been resistance, and very likely a sanguinary and protracted guerilla warfare, for which the country is well adapted.

Another letter dated on Sunday says:

"This morning a forward movement into Virginia took place—first an advance of cavalry, next the Fifth New-York, (Zouaves from Federal Hill,) followed by the Wisconsin Fourth, five companies of the Twenty-first Indiana, five or six companies of the Sixth Michigan, NIMM' Boston Artillery, and an independent cavalry company of Pennsylvania. It was a glorious and a most imposing sight to see as they wound around our camp and entered a wood about a quarter of a mile distant. We have here, beside the Purnell Legion, a portion of the Sixth Michigan, the Seventeenth Massachusetts, and some companies of the Second Delaware Regiment."

The United States Revenue guuboat *Hercules*, RUFUS COFFIN, Lieutenant Commanding, arrived in port about 10 o'clock yesterday, from a cruise in Pocomoke Bay and Tangier's Sound, and brings information from the Eastern shore of Virginia up to Monday night. Brig.-Gen. LOCKWOOD was still at Newtown with 5,000 men, and also had 1,000 men at Snowhill. He designed marching to Drummondtown, and establishing there his headquarters.

The place was held by a squadron of cavalry, and the national flag was floating over it. The greater proportion of the inhabitants are Union in feeling, and received the proclamation of Major-Gen. DIX with delight.

In a few days Gen. LOCKWOOD would move into Northampton County, with a force sufficient to overcome any opposition from the Secessionists who would be obliged to succumb.

Lieut. COFFIN left Gen. LOCKWOOD on Sunday, and on his way to his vessel found that a number of bridges over the streams south of the Pocomoke River had been burned, and trees felled and placed over the roads, compelling him to take a circuitous route.

We believe that the same exhibitions of returning loyalty will be made in other districts of country when we go into them with a like preponderance of force, and that the deep-seated feeling of attachment and devotion to the Union which lives in the hearts of a majority of the Southern people, will break out into open expressions when they feel that they are to be protected and sustained.

On Saturday, four boats, with armed seamen, were dispatched from the gunboats *Hercules* and *Reliance*, lying in Pocomoke Bay, under the charge of Lieuts. TOMPKINS and GAMBRILL, of the *Reliance*, and Lieut. HALL and Quartermaster BERRY, of the *Hercules*, to Syke's Island, in that Bay, near the main land of Accomac County, and of which possession was taken. Formerly there were about 140 inhabitants on the Island, but on account of the apprehensions entertained that they would be impressed into the rebel service, all but 30 had left. These gladly received the proclamation of Gen. DIX, and were promised the protection of the United States. The *Hercules* and *Tiger* will return to those waters as soon as they can re-coal, and with the *Reliance*, Capt. MCGOWAN, will cruise along the Virginia shore in connection with the military forces.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Strictness of Gen. Halleck—Cutting off the Avenues of Information to the Enemy—Reported Movements of the Rebel Army—The State Annexed to the Southern Confederacy, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Gen. HALLECK has issued orders that, in consequence of important information respecting the number and condition of our forces being conveyed to the enemy by fugitive slaves, no such persons shall be hereafter permitted to enter the lines of any camp, nor any forces on the march, and any now within such lines to be immediately excluded therefrom.

The General also call the particular attention of all officers commanding posts or troops in the field, to the importance of preventing unauthorized persons of every description from entering or leaving our lines and of observing the greatest precaution of employment of agents and clerks in confidental positions.

The General also directs all Staff Officers of this Department, whose Staff duties have ceased under the recent special order from Washington, but who still hold commissions in the regular army, or volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, to immediately report in person, if in St. Louis, or by letter, if elsewhere, to these headquarters.

The latest accounts from Gen. PRICE place him in Barry County, making preparations to advance to Springfield.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF PRICE, ETC.

ROLLA, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 21.

Advices from the Southwest are to the effect that Gen. PRICE has abandoned his position at Cassville, and is moving towards his old camp at Neosho. About 4,000 of his army, under Gen. HARRIS, were on the Kansas line, directly west of Carthage, with the evident intention of entering that State, and ravaging its Southern counties.

Gen. HARRIS' force was principally cavalry and Indians.

Gen. LANE was in that vicinity with about 3,000 infantry, and it is not improbable that an engagement will take place between his and HARRIS' forces.

It is reported that there is a camp of 600 Cherokee Indians in McGhee County, Kansas.

The rebel State Legislature, in session at Neosho, has passed an ordinance of secession; united the State with the Southern Confederacy, and elected Gen. RAINS one of the Senators to the Confederate Congress.

It was thought that Gen. PARSONS would be the other Senator.

It was said that Gen. FROST, of Camp Jackson notoriety, would take command of Gen. RAIN's division of the rebel army.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The completion of the new sloop-of-war *Oneida* has liberated a number of carpenters, &c., some of whom have been set to work on the two vessels in the course of construction at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and others have volunteered to go to Port Royal to assist in the erection of storehouses. They will be conveyed thither in the steamer *Bienville*, which has been still further delayed.

It is rumored that the keel of a frigate will be laid forthwith, in the ship-house in which the *Oneida* was built.

The purchased ship *Morning Light* was formally put into commission yesterday at 1 o'clock. About fifty ladies and gentlemen, friends of the officers, were on board at the time. The *Morning Light* carries a crew of one hundred and twenty men, and an armament of eight 32-pounders. Her officers are:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant in Command, H. T. MOORE; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Pierre Giraud; Acting Master, Luke B. Chase; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Emery G. Judkins; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William S. Blunt; Master's Mates, W. H. McKaye, Henry S. Hayes and E. Brown.

The United States storeship *Nightingale* was hauled into the berth vacated by the *Morning Light*, and will be got ready for sea at once. Although her crew has been transferred to the receiving ship *North Carolina*, she still remains in commission.

The purchased steamer *Flambeau* was put under the shears to receive her armament.

Part of the crew of the *Powhatan* (firemen and coalheavers,) are detailed to take the *Powhatan* to the Philadelphia Navy-yard, where she will be repaired, there not being room here. The other part will be paid off and discharged.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted at the Hudson-street office and its branches, were dispatched to the mounted service dépôt, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to be drilled and equipped for active service.

Twelve boys who have been on trial on Governor's Island for the last three weeks, were sent to the City yesterday, to be sworn in as field musicians.

The three United States steamers, *Wyandotte*, *Crusader* and *Sumter*, which came here some weeks ago to be repaired, and were put out of commission, as reported at the time, are nearly ready for sea again, and will shortly be put into commission.

The two new gunboats, *Chippewa* and *Winona*, built here by private contract, are expected at the yard very soon, to be armed and commissioned. There is scarcely any room for them, however, at present.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *New-York* sailed on Wednesday for Locust Point with a full cargo of provisions, gun-carriages, &c.

The United States steam transport *Thomas Sparks*, lying at Pier No. 9 N. R. has been loading provisions and ammunition for Locust Point, and sailed last evening.

The United States steam transport *Delaware*, CANNON, sailed last evening for Fortress Munroe, where she will receive her orders. She has accommodations for 350 troops.

THE EXPEDITION FROM BOSTON.

Immense Supplies Going on Board—The First Day's Experience of the Troops—The Order to Sail, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

The departure of the steamship *Constitution* has necessarily been delayed beyond the time set down for her going, on account of the vast accumulation of provisions, Commissaries' and Quartermasters' stores, tents, equipage, baggage, ordnance and ammunition, which are part and parcel, and therefore necessary to have on board, to go with the troops. It is evident that some miscalculation has been made as to the space which this great quantity of *material* would occupy, and that the managers must have supposed they had chartered the *Great Eastern* instead of a 5,000 ton passenger ship. The only conflict, however, between the Quartermaster and the Captain, is about the sleeping accommodations of the troops. If half the berths have to be taken down to afford stowage for freight, it is plain that to that extent the men will have to rough it, instead of lying in comfortable berths. There is ample room in the great ship to give 3,000 men a chance to sleep, and at the same time stow in her capacious hold and on her decks subsistence for that number of men for a month. It is probable that one or two good-sized propellers will be chartered to take the surplus freight, and the immense float of half a mile in extent, which is to be used, if necessary, for landing the troops.

Making allowance for a little confusion incident to the first attempt to get into place, the troops have done extremely well thus far, and appear very much pleased with their accommodations.

There is ample arrangement made for feeding this great company, and the food is well cooked, and promptly dispensed to the men by the competent Steward and his assistants. The officers, some eighty in number, are quartered in the magnificent saloon and staterooms, and when each has found his particular locality for the voyage, affairs, I am sure, will move on harmoniously.

Col. JONES exhibits great industry and tact in the management of his large command, having an eye to all the details, and controlling the men more through the influence of his personal popularity than by means of severe discipline. Several of the officers will take their wives with them, but it is believed that they will return with the ship after the troops have been landed at their destination.

The order is to sail for Portland to-night, but appearances are not favorable that the ship will get off, and it would not be strange if the two regiments should call on Governor ANDREW for those Thanksgiving turkeys. Should they get them, there will come to pass the saying "Everything is lovely, and—the bird is elevated." Should there be, unfortunately, any mistake on this head, it will not be for the want of good will on the part of the good people of this Puritan city, but because they have supposed that the ship and her brave company would be far on their way towards Dixie when they sat down to the Thanksgiving dinners. As I close my letter, the wind blows with a snowy chill from the North, suggesting the possibility of an easterly snow-storm, which would be particularly inconvenient at this time.

THE "CONSTITTIOTN" FOR PORTLAND.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The steamer *Constitution* left this port for Portland, at noon.

ANOTHER NAVAL EXPEDITION.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

Our correspondent at New-London gives us some information relative to an expedition fitting out for the Southern coast that will be as effective as any yet sent in that direction. A fleet of old whalers, some fifty in number, have been purchased by Government at a small cost, and are to be used in effectually sealing up some of the rebel ports on the Southern coast. They are arranged, as our correspondent says, to "sink quick."

Some of these old whaling vessels were purchased at New-London, Sag Harbor, and Mystic, and with a fleet from Boston, New-Bedford, and other ports, are to sail for unknown ports South.

The flag-ship of the fleet from New-London is commanded by Capt. JOHN P. RICE, an experienced captain. The rest are in charge of old whaling masters, who have had experience as merchantmen, and understand themselves thoroughly. They are tried and true men, and the crews are enlisted for three months' service.

They sail to-day under sealed orders. We trust the whalers will "try out" the "blubber" of some of the blockaded ports, as they have resorted to the expedient of the old farmer, who at last tried what "virtue there was in stones."

THE TROOPS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes under date of Nov. 18:

"On Sunday morning a large party took a special train to Annapolis, for the purpose of witnessing a review of the Massachusetts, New-York, and Connecticut troops, now encamped near Annapolis, under command of Gen. BURNSIDE, on the eve of sailing for the Southern coast. There were nearly eight regiments, consisting of some 7,000 men. Gov. ANDREW and his aid, Col. RITCHIE, reviewed the troops, in company with Secretary CAMERON, Secretary SEWARD, Secretary SMITH, Assistant Secretary of War SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of State SEWARD, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior SMITH. Among other persons present were Assistant Quartermaster Gen. VAN VLIET; the gallant Col. DWINNE, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, who behaved so nobly at the battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, and others. At Annapolis Gov. HICKS called upon the members of the Cabinet, and accompanied them to the review, riding by the side of Gen. CAMERON for several hours. Mr. CHADWICK, now one of the popular and prosperous hosts of WILLARD's Hotel, contributed greatly to the comfort of the party by his generous and hospitable attentions."

FROM OLD POINT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The Old Point boat has arrived here, but brings no news of importance.

A flag of truce to Norfolk brought no passengers, or any intelligence whatever.

FROM ROCKVILLE, MD.

ROCKVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The wife of NIMAN EASTON, who was found with his throat cut at his residence a week before last, has been arrested on suspicion of the murder of her husband.

The County Criminal Court adjourned last Saturday. The cases of BUCK, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of New-York, for the murder of a comrade; SYLVESTER HOLLAND, for the murder of a private in RICKETTS' Battery, and Mrs. EASTON have been continued to the March term of the Court.

ELIJAH THOMPSON, Esq., of Clarksburgh District has been commissioned Judge of the Orphans' Court of Montgomery, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge ROBERT P. DUNLAP, elected to a seat in the House of Delegates.

The Nineteenth Regiment, of New-York, received two months' pay yesterday at the hands of Major LAWLER. The detachment of that regiment, under Capt. ANNON, performing provost duty here, are to be paid to-day.

Ice of Considerable thickness formed here last night.

TROOPS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Col. COULTER'S Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment leaves for Fortress Monroe in a day or two.

The Eighty-fifth, Col. JOSHUA B. HOWELL, left this afternoon for Washington.

The Ninety-third, Col. MCCARTER, left for Washington yesterday.

Col. WILLIAMS, Ninety-second (Cavalry,) leaves in a few days for Kentucky, horses having arrived.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER CHAMPION.

THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF PASSPORTS.

The departure, yesterday, of the steamer *Champion* for Aspinwall from Pier No. 3 North River, was attended with an unusual degree of excitement. Superintendent KENNEDY, attended by a large detachment of policemen, repaired to the pier at an early hour, and, in accordance with instructions received from Washington, examined the passports of all persons intending to take passage. Arrangements were made to admit but one person at a time through the entrance, Mr. KENNEDY standing near by to examine the passports. A line of officers occupied a space in front of the outer gate which closes in the pier, and were very efficient in preserving order among the vast crowd. A number of individuals from Boston presented envelopes bearing the Government seal, but as this was insufficient they were directed to the Headquarters of Police, where they received the requisite documents. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by various parties to get through the gate without exhibiting a passport. Others presented papers not bearing the signature of Mr. SEWARD, which omission caused their rejection. An English family were provided with a passport signed only by the British Consul, consequently they were not permitted to embark. The *Champion* took out about eight hundred passengers.

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the Steamship Baltic from Port Royal.

The United States steam transport *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, arrived yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Port Royal, where she left on Monday, the 18th inst., at 6 o'clock A. M. The following are her passengers:

Richard S. Palmer, General Agent; D. B. Grant, do.; Charles H. Marvin, passenger; Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Aid to Gen. Wright; P. F. Newlson, passenger; Lieut. A. Ellis, U. S. A.; Lieut. Theo. S. Dumont, U. S. A., and five sick soldiers.

She also brings a secession soldier named JAMES DARRAH, of the Ninth South Carolina Regiment, who was found in Fort Walker by the New-Hampshire soldiers. He has since taken the oath of allegiance. DARRAH has been five months in the secession service and comes North with a view of taking up his original business of farming.

The *Baltic* brings news already received by the *Atlantic* and *Rhode Island*.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUNBOAT CURLEW.

The United States gunboat *Curlew*, Lieutenant commanding WORDEN, arrived at this port yesterday, in tow of the steamship *Baltic*, from Port Royal. She returns for repairs, owing to some disarrangement of her machinery. She immediately proceeded to the Navy-yard. She reports seeing a large English frigate entering Port Royal Harbor.

The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant commanding, WORDEN; First Lieutenant, Geo. H. Heywood; Masters, Robt. Spavin, Horatio Parish, Caleb A. Curtis; Assistant Paymaster, W. A. Aiken; Assistant Surgeon, Celso Ferrucci; Master's Mates, Chas. Duncan, S. Hall; First Assistant Engineer, Geo. R. Ewen; Third Assistant Engineers John Lloyd, True Swasey, Archibald D. McConnell.

THE PRISONERS ARRIVED BY THE RHODE ISLAND.

The United States ship *Rhode Island* brought to this port the following prisoners, taken from the schooners *Ezilda* and *Edward Barnard*, who are still on board, awaiting orders from Washington for their disposal. The prisoners brought by the *Rhode Island*, from Santa Rosa Island, have been sent to Fort Warren.

WILLIAM ANDERSON HICKS, late of the United States Navy, who resigned in March last, and was lately a midshipman in the graduating class, and commanded the *Ezilda*. He was a midshipman in the privateer *Sumter* when she ran the blockade. The Marshal intends to confine HICKS in the Tombs to await instructions from Washington.

JAMES A. WATSON, late a British army officer, is a resident of Montreal, and claims to be commander of the schooner *Edward Barnard*, and owner and proprietor of part of her cargo. Never has been to sea; knows nothing of a vessel or navigation. Watson is detained on board till the British Consul can be consulted in relation to his case.

JAMES A. WRIGHT is from Toronto, but is evidently a native of the Northern or Western States. He says he was mate of the *Edward Barnard*, but is supposed to be her commander.

CHARLES A. SCOTT and WILLIAM JOHNSON are two of the crew of the *Ezilda*. The former comes from Boston, and the latter from Greenwich, England.

J. C. BUDDENDORFF and WILLIAM THOMAS were also arrested, but released on parole by the commander of the *South Carolina*.

Testimony will shortly be taken by the Prize Commissioners in the case of the prize vessels *Edward Barnard* and *Joseph H. Toone*, which have arrived here.

Twenty-five rebel prisoners, two of whom are officers, were sent from this city to Fort Warren by the Fall River boat last night, in charge of Lieut. BROOKS and ten United States soldiers.

THE SAN JACINTO AT NEWPORT, ETC.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The *San Jacinto* is at Newport, where she put in on account of breezy weather and a heavy cross sea.

Twenty-five rebels, captured on Santa Rosas Island in the attack on Col. BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, arrived here this morning by the Fall River route, and were sent to Fort Warren.

MOVEMENTS OF HON. ANDY JOHNSON, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Hon. ANDY JOHNSON arrived here this evening from Eastern Kentucky, and Gen. SHERMAN left for St. Louis.

ESCAPE OF CHAS. ANDERSON.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The San Antonio *Herald*, of the 26th ult., says that CHAS. ANDERSON, who was arrested by Ben MCCULLOCH for attempting to come North, had escaped from the guard and was then at large.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BARTHOLOMEW.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Lieut. NELSON BARTHOLOMEW, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, died this morning at the Pierre House, of typhoid fever, contracted while he was in camp. His remains will be sent home to-morrow.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FOUR MORE NEW-YORK STATE BATTERIES TO DEPART FOR WASHINGTON.

To-day four artillery companies that have been in barracks for some time past at Albany, are expected to arrive in this city *en route* for Washington. One company from Lockport, Capt. COTHRAU, consists of 155 men and six cannon; one company from Buffalo, Capt. WIEDRICKS, numbers 101 men and four cannon; one company from Rochester, Capt. REYNOLDS, has four cannon; and one company from Albany, Capt. VON PULKAMMER, has 60 men and four pieces of artillery.

THE MARCY RIFLES.

This regiment, Col. JOHN KAVANAGH, is now progressing rapidly toward completion, and will soon be in readiness to take the field. Col. KAVANAGH has already seen service, so all who join the Marcy Rifles will be sure of having a competent officer to lead them. A few more men are wanted to join this corps, the headquarters of which are at No. 545 Broadway.

COL. DOUBLEDAY'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment, which is encamped at Port Richmond, has now eight companies mustered in. Col DOUBLEDAY is the brother of Capt. DOUBLEDAY, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter. Capt. THOMAS ALLCOCK, aid-de-camp to Gen. YATES, has accepted the position of Major.

THE VAN BUREN LIGHT INFANTRY

Two companies of the Ira Harris Cavalry, that regiment having more than its full complement of men, have, at the recommendation of Senator HARRIS, attached themselves to the Van Buren Light Infantry. Another company also joined this regiment on Wednesday, and at once proceeded to the camp on Long Island.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE M'CLELLAN CHASSEURS WITH THE M'CLELLAN RIFLES.

The McClellan Chasseurs, Col. MORGAN, was consolidated with the McClellan Rifles, Col. TINELLI, on Wednesday. Col. MORGAN will take the command, Col. TINELLI having accepted the position of Lieutenant-Colonel.

DEPARTURE OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, Col. DONER, known as the Thirteenth Brooklyn Rifles, has received marching orders, and will leave for the seat of war on Saturday, the 30th inst.

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MISSOURI.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF OUR ARMY FROM SPRINGFIELD—A VERY BROAD FARCE—CHIVALRY, TRANSFORMATION, AND LEGERDEMAIN—THE UNION CITIZENS OF SPRINGFIELD—THE DEFENCES OF ROLLA—GEN. HUNTER'S OPINION OF GEN. LANE—RICH DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

From our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 17, 1861.

It is scarcely a month since your correspondent left this place, and within that time he has witnessed the last acts of one of the most stupendous and remarkable farces ever exhibited to this or any other public. The whole thing has not merely been irresistibly funny, as all well-brought-out farces should be, but it has possessed other features of interest, such as chivalrous traits, remarkable transformations and feats of legerdemain, that have assisted materially in making the "bringing-out" of the piece a brilliant success.

It was chivalrous, for instance, not to keep PRICE in the Lexington trap in which he had placed himself; but in place of this to let him out, give him a fair start, and then chase him. Gen. LANE, who was engaged on the south side of the Osage in some of his peculiar operations, might have given PRICE trouble, but he was properly ordered off. PRICE once safely over there, the exciting chase is commenced in earnest, and so long as PRICE continued to run, we followed him. PRICE, however, finally halts, and instead of moving forward to attack him, we wait a week or longer, in order to give his wearied troops time to recover their wind, and to select their position—then we should, perhaps, have given him battle, and the farce would have ended in a tragedy. These were some of the chivalrous points which the play developed.

The transformations, too, were marked as ever were those of Harlequin. A person who one hour walked the stage a comfortable, well-to-do farmer, the next was about in the rags and character of a beggar. Men who now were patriots, doing everything for their country, a little after could have been seen deftly extracting a purse from Uncle Sam's pocket, or stealing horses from some adjoining prairie or stable.

And the feats of legerdemain were remarkable—articles of property changed places before your eyes, and you could not detect the manipulations of the operation; a "nigger" would appear on the stage and beneath the very grasp of his owner would disappear as effectually as if he had vanished into thin air. These and a thousand other like operations made up this feature of the drama, and gave a piquant, wierd effect to its general character.

I might enlarge at a much greater length upon the characteristics of this remarkable play, which confers infinite notoriety upon its author, and each of its actors; but so well is it known, and so vastly is it appreciated by the public, that further comment, at the very least, will be superfluous. The curtain is down, the footlights out, the orchestra departed, and already the world is turning its attention to rival stages and other companies.

The surprise and chagrin felt by the people of Springfield, when it became known that the Nationals were to be withdrawn, are beyond description. To be sure, they could not expect that an army would be kept there merely to preserve them from the clutches of the Secessionists, but they argued that the coming of the National forces led them to expect a permanent occupancy of that portion of the State, and in view of this, almost all of them had committed themselves to the Union cause to an extent that would bring upon them the sure vengeance of PRICE when the protecting arm of the National power was withdrawn.

Probably not less than fifty families packed up what few possessions they had left, and accompanied the troops on their homeward march, leaving their homes probably forever. A few Union families remained, from inability to get away, and they will probably, to save themselves from absolute ruin, attach their fortunes to the rebel cause.

The indiscriminate depredations of LANE's men upon the inhabitants drew upon the head of that philanthropic warrior a malediction from Gen. HUNTER, less complimentary than deserved. He expressed a strongly-worded doubt of LANE's honesty, and when that gentleman undertook an explanation, he (HUNTER) was no less reserved in informing him that he doubted his veracity—both remarks comprising, in substance, the terms thief, liar.

The march from Springfield to Rolla presented no feature of interest. I had a horse, which might be considered the connecting link between Motion and Rest, and which partook so exactly of the character of both, that one could not safely affirm that it belonged especially to either. With this means of locomotion I succeeded in making the entire distance in a little less than a week. All along the road the Union families, when able, began to make preparations to leave, with here and there an exception, that declared an intention of hereafter letting the Union take care of itself.

At Rolla I found a small force under Col. DODGE, and a fort, which commands the town, and is itself admirably commanded by another. As the fort has no water, and as there is none within a half a mile or so, there is every probability that, at any time almost, we will have at Rolla another Lexington affair. I tell the enemy no secret in mentioning these facts, as they are patent to everyone within a hundred miles of Rolla.

In St. Louis things have assumed an interesting shape. Gen. MCKINSTRY is under arrest, and no one is allowed to visit him except his family. Lieut MORRISSEY, who acted as one of Capt. HASKELL's assistants during the late Fremont expedition, has also been arrested on a charge of theft, while it is said that others will soon be found in the same unenviable condition. There is no doubt that if the matter be not throttled ere long, there will be developments of affairs in the Western Department showing a series of frauds and peculations of the most astonishing character—at least this is promised by those who profess to be "posted" concerning the probable shaping of events. It is also understood that there will be an investigation in the affairs of the Bohemian Brigade—*alias* the Reporters' Corps—and in this many are sanguine that there will be some rich developments.

It is charged that those correspondents, or a portion of them, who were so loud in their praises of FREMONT and his policy, and who spoke so feelingly of the gloom which succeeded the announcement of his removal, were not merely fed and transported at the public expense, but were the recipients of valuable gifts from those they so sedulously glorified, and also interested in contracts dependent for their existence upon the remaining of FREMONT & Co. at the head of this Department. These charges are of the gravest character, and I think should be investigated with the least possible delay. The public have a right to know whether the sources of information like that afforded by correspondents in this department, have been of that disinterested character which should entitle them to credence, or whether they have simply been those that one would naturally expect from the paid hirelings of knavish contractors.

It is to be hoped that all these things will be opened up at as early a day as possible—the public, I know, must be anxious for the result.

There are no movements of importance on foot just now. Things will remain in abeyance until the arrival of Gen. HALLECK, whose first step will probably be to again reorganize this already oft reorganized army. The appointment of Gen. HALLECK to this command gives very general satisfaction, so far as I have been able to learn.

The Seventh Iowa Regiment arrived here yesterday, and attracted no little attention. It will be remembered that this is the regiment which fought so gallantly at Belmont, and suffered so severely. This last fact was shown as they marched along, for in a majority of the companies there were only from ten to twenty members. The exploits of the Iowa First at Wilson's Creek, the Third at Blue Mills, and the Seventh at Belmont, show that the blood of the sons of the Hawkeye State runs free as water in the cause of the Union.

Probably in my next I can afford some more light on the cases of alleged corruption and theft now charged against so many distinguished patriots.

GALWAY.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

GLEAMS OF LIGHT FROM THE SOUTH—KENTUCKY ON THE "CONTRABAND" QUESTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

Gleams of light continue to break forth from below. Secessia is on her bended knees and her last legs. The rattlesnakes are to-day fasting and praying to their Deity, but in vain. They now begin to shake their rattles in a trembling rather than threatening mood. They know they are scotched—they fear they will soon be killed. If they believed what they report, that they whip the Yankees so often and kill and capture so many, and take so many guns, &c., that they hardly know what to do with them; that SCOTT has resigned in disgust, MCCLELLAN threatens to resign, and LINCOLN's Cabinet is broken up by the resignation of SEWARD, BLAIR and CAMERON; that Secretary SEWARD is drunk all the while, and quarrels so with Lord LYONS that his lordship removes the British Embassy to Baltimore and is on the eve of demanding his passports; that the Confederates' brilliant successes insure the recognition of their Confederacy and the breaking up of the blockade by England and France before the 1st of next January; that all Kentucky is in a blaze and flocking to the Confederate standard; that by the 25th of December next every battle will be fought north of the Ohio River and on free soil;—if they really believed such stuff, and a great deal more like it, they would not be so doleful, dismal, humiliating, abject, prostrate, fasting and praying as they are this day, by proclamation of JEFF. DAVIS—they would not divulge to the nation and the world that, for instance, they are awfully afraid of "the Union Party in Tennessee and North Carolina," and elsewhere; that the Lincolnites in their midst are becoming a significant and important political element, whose developments already are pregnant with great events hereafter; that they are growing bolder every day, and are even destroying bridges, railroads, telegraphs, and commissary store-houses, to frustrate and defeat the Confederates' military operations and movements; that unless strong columns and large numbers of Confederate troops are immediately massed and thrown into Eastern Tennessee and Eastern and Southern Kentucky, to the aid of Gens. ZOLLICOFFER, MARSHALL, BUCKNER, BRECKINRIDGE & Co., they will have to give up the conquest of Kentucky, and fall back; that to fall back is to lose the popular support of important portions of Tennessee, where the population, to say the least, are wavering; that "East Tennessee is still too full of Unionists for the near approach of the enemy to be allowed;" that "matters in East Tennessee are regarded as in a critical condition, and much anxiety is felt for ZOLLICOFFER;" that "unless the movement in Hyde County, North Carolina, is stopped by the strong arms of the Confederate States, more than half of the counties in North Carolina will be attached to the Black Republican Government before the Union Congress meets;" that "it will not do to leave this matter with North Carolina to attend to, when it is very evident the North Carolina authorities will never make a move in this direction, owing to the reason that they are in the same boat with the Unionists;" that "if we (of North Carolina) were to have a new election to-day for the Legislature and State officers, no one knows, amid the present discord, what state of things might turn up," nor would we hear of the placarded trepidation of the big rattles and little rattles in Norfolk, Virginia, on account of the presence of "those unfriendly to our holy cause."

Their doom appears, indeed, close at hand. The Belshazzars of secessiondom see and feel what is upon them and before them, and are to-day on their knees, supplicating Him who laughs at their calamity, and mocks when their fear cometh.

The Southern people may speedily be looking out, and calling out for terms of peace and submission to the Government and the flag of the United States, and for representation in the Congress of the United States. They cannot—will not—endure much more of what is inflicted and brought upon them by the secession leaders. They must begin to foresee the inevitable consequences of submitting any longer to the desperate, suicidal, ruinous policy of JEFF. DAVIS & Co. They must begin to apprehend, if not to realize, that the presence of the Government armies will of itself, as an unavoidable incident, without any emancipation proclamations, occasion a vast loss of slave and other Southern property, chargeable entirely to the secession originators of this war; and that, unless Southerners come out for the Government, it will be impossible for the Government to discriminate and spare any of them in its necessarily sweeping work of confiscation, punishment and retribution.

I think the still loyal people of Kentucky will not object either to the Government's confiscation of the slaves of persistent armed rebels,—or to the Government armies holding and employing them to put down the rebellion so that they are not allowed to run at large, to go whither they like and do as they see fit, and thus to endanger and demoralize the slave property of those Southerners who lay down their arms and come out for the Union—or to the distribution of the contrabands among Southern Unionists as a reimbursement for their losses at the hands of the Secessionists or from the presence of the Union armies—or to the exportation and colonization of the contrabands immediately or as soon as the war is ended.

It is a difficult and delicate question, very complicated and embarrassing, like a thousand others sprung upon the Government by the most unjustifiable and atrocious conduct of its rebellious citizens. The Government must unavoidably exercise a discretion wide enough to meet the most extraordinary exigencies forced and crowded upon it.

Kentucky has confidence that the Government of the nation will manage this question in the wisest, most discreet and best way possible, under the circumstances, and she will treat all its decisions and acts, during this most unprecedented crisis, with the faith, charity and consideration which become a loyal State of the Union. This is my hope and belief.

PONTIAC.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Philadelphia North American, Nov. 21.

We yesterday enjoyed the opportunity of conversing with a gentleman from New-Orleans, on his way to Boston. The party was Mr. J. H. STILLE, of Boston, who for a number of years has resided in New-Orleans, as local agent for an eastern manufacturing firm. He arrived in the city yesterday morning, and proceeded directly to his destination. He left New-Orleans on Oct. 23, reaching Louisville, Ky., by a circuitous route, and bringing with him nothing but a valise full of baggage, and a sum of money in a buckskin traveling-belt, secured to his person.

From him we derive a sorry picture of the condition of things in New-Orleans. Mr. STILLE states that his policy as long as practicable was to attend strictly to his own business, and wholly eschew conversation upon the vexed questions before the irritable chivalry of the Crescent City. There were hundreds who felt just as he did, but none dared offer any hindrance or objection to the movement of rebellion. The Press came out for secession, the *Picayune* the most reluctantly of all, and the fear of the incendiary's torch and the knife of the assassin gradually accomplished the purposes of the rebels. From bad to worse went all the interests of business. The up river trade first stopped, then the steamboating, until the sight of a silver dollar in New-Orleans, or the appearance of a cash customer at a tradesman's counter, became an absolute rarity.

The city passed into the virtual control of a set of filibusters formerly known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. This body of men were the secession leaven that accomplished the present direful results in New-Orleans. They appointed committees who canvassed the city, and every man subject to military service was compelled to enter it or pay for a substitute. A subscription paper was presented, with a covert menace. From the tailors' stores cloths were forcibly taken to clothe the soldiers; leather and harness stores were levied upon to equip the cavalry.

The blockade was established, and things grew still worse. Not that the blockade was perfect. At a time when a pound of ice was not to be had in the city, and when the sick were languishing for want of it in the charity and yellow fever hospitals, a cargo of it was run into the port. So also of other necessaries, including coffee, salt and firearms. But all these were but a drop in the bucket, and New-Orleans began to pay the frightful penalty of its folly. Long before our informant left the city, grass, sufficiently abundant to pasture cattle, was growing in many of the streets. The levee along nearly the whole river front was like a succession of vacant lots, and steamers that heretofore did a thrifty and incessant traffic, lay with gaping seams from which the oakum fell out, rotting in the September sun. Women and children, the families of the "mudsills," begged their bread through the streets.

The Councils of the city appropriated $500,000 for the families of the rebel soldiers, but the money was not in the Treasury, and the appropriation an idle form. Property-owners kept their pockets closed, for their own slaves were to be fed and watched, and the insatiable demands of the rebel leaders were day by day exhausting their surplus resources. More than all, life and property were shockingly unsafe. Assassinations for the sake of plunder were of nightly occurrence, and the police, in their eagerness to make capital from other sources, appeared to have made a compact with the thieves and murderers and to have let them alone.

Our informant left New-Orleans, as we have said, on the 23d of last October. He had, on the day previous, submitted to a levy of $50, and the last two of the machines remaining for sale upon his hands. The sum of $50 to him, at that time, was about equivalent to what $500 would have been when New-Orleans was a Union city. He was aided in his escape by a friend in the secession army, who gave him a rebel uniform, and passports by which he made his way upon Federal soil. Not being a housekeeper he was unable to specify particulars as to the prices of provisions, but informs us that most of the table comforts universal a short time before, could not then be obtained for any price whatever. The bill of fare at the first-class hotels had dwindled down to a beggarly catalogue of the simplest edibles. The table of the St. Charles was for days together without butter, often without coffee; while the servants outnumbered the guests in the proportion of three to one. Common whisky had even taken the place of the fine liquors for which the hostelries of New-Orleans were celebrated. The "vigilants" had seized the books of all Northern firms and agencies in New-Orleans, and confiscated all debts due from Southern dealers. They took from the Post-office a letter mailed by Mr. STILLE to his principals in Boston, and bringing to him the draft it had contained, demanded and extorted from him its equivalent in money.

In New-Orleans, Mr. STILLE now says, no man owning property can feel secure in its possession for any given period. Scores of Northerners are there, who would give all they possessed to be standing in Broadway or Chesnut-street, but dare not attempt to leave. To pass the lines of soldiers by any of the roads leading from the city, we are told, is almost impossible. The garb of a laborer is no protection, for capture is at once followed by impressment, and remonstrance or resistance by death. As to the negroes, they are completely cowed down, and any idea of their rising is deemed preposterous. The patrol watch them with the closest jealousy, and all their former privileges of holidays and public assembling are wholly revoked.

New-Orleans, in the opinion of Mr. STILLE, is a doomed city. While he has no doubt of the success of the Union arms, he maintains that rebellion must be, sooner or later, starved out by the exhaustion of the country. For two years Mr. STILLE thinks that the South may continue to resist. The Confederates have assessed a quarter million dollars upon every county in the rebel States. A large share of this assessment has actually been paid, and as storekeepers dare not refuse Confederate bonds the machinery of the Government, creak as it may, will yet run for about twenty-four months. This is understood to be provided the South is not first vanquished.

Despite all this, however, there are yet many Union men in New-Orleans—men even born upon the soil, and holding slaves by the score. At the time Mr. STILLE left the unfortunate city, the battle of Beaufort had not taken place, but we learn that there were hundreds of noble hearts in New-Orleans quite as willing to aid the Union cause, when the time came, as the gallant men who secretly burned the bridges in East Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN NEWS.

COMMANDER EDWARD B. BOUTWELL.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 11th inst., states that this gentleman has been confined in the jail in the county of Henrico since the 25th of August last, under an arrest, authorized by the Secretary of the Navy. He appeared before the Circuit Court of Richmond, on Saturday, the 9th inst., under a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued at his instance. In behalf of the Government it was alleged that Mr. BOUTWELL was a commander in the United States service, and that there was no evidence that he had resigned; that he had visited the NAVY-YARD and fortifications at Norfolk, and sought particular information about them, and was on his way back to Washington when arrested. On the part of Mr. BOUTWELL, it was alleged that he resigned his commission in the Federal Navy; that his visit to Norfolk was on business of a private nature; that he made no examination as to the yard or fortifications; that any inquiries he made on the subject were casual and unpremeditated; that he contemplated no action against the interests of the South; that he left his wife in Washington, and was merely seeking to rejoin her, or reach a point at which she might rejoin him, when he was arrested. There being no evidence as to the facts, the Court continued the hearing, to enable the Government, as also the petitioner, to obtain evidence. It was shown that Mr. BOUTWELL had made repeated applications to the Government for a hearing of his case, but had obtained none.

PROPERTY SUBJECT TO TAXATION FOR WAR PURPOSES.

The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the subjoined list of property subject to the war tax:

"Real estate, including all lands and estates therein, with ferries, bridges and mines; slaves, of all ages; merchandise, of all kinds, for sale, except agricultural products of the country; bank stock, except such as may be returned by the bank, by its proper officer; railroad and other corporate stock; money at interest, including bills and all notes and securities bearing interest, except Confederate bonds; cash on hand or deposit, in bank or elsewhere; cattle, horses and mules, raised or held for sale; gold watches; gold and silver plate; pianos and pleasure carriages."

LEX TALIONIS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.

The minions of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Philadelphia, have, with an audacity that has no parallel in history, proceeded to put on trial and convict the captain and crew of a privateer, captured while sailing under the flag and by the authority of the Confederate Government. The punishment of piracy—the crime for which they have been adjudged guilty—is death. It remains to be seen whether they dare convert the farce they have been acting upon our brave lads into a tragedy. While our Government may be, for the present, unable to prevent the consummation of so hellish a deed, yet it has the power, and will exact ample indemnity in the mode prescribed by the Scripture—"An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." In pursuance of its declared purposes to that effect, as we learn from rumor, which in this instance we regard as well authenticated, our Government has caused lots to be drawn to ascertain who shall swing in our captain's behalf. The choice of position has fallen on Col. CORCORAN, a land officer of that rank being only equal to a sea captain. Three captains and ten lieutenants have also been placed in the line of honorable promotion along with CORCORAN, all of whom, we hear, are now in strict confinement, awaiting the dismal signal which shall announce the termination of their mortal existence. Their fate has been assigned them by LINCOLN, their master.

ALABAMA TROOPS.

There arrived in Richmond last week, the Yancey Grays, Capt. J. A. BROOME, one hundred men, and the Jackson Avengers, Capt. W. W. SELMAN, ninety-one men. Both of these companies are from South Alabama, and complete the Fourteenth Regiment from that State now there, and of which THOMAS J. JUDGE is Colonel.

TEXAS TROOPS FOR EVANSPORT.

Two regiments of Texas troops left Richmond last week for Evansport, *via* Fredericksburgh. It took twenty wagons to carry their baggage. It was the largest train that ever went up the road. Four thousand Texans are still at Richmond.

"BATTLE OF BULL RUN."

A volume is advertised in the Richmond papers with the above title, purporting to give an accurate account of the Bull Run battle, giving maps, illustrations, &c., made from observation by SOLOMON BAMBERGER. Five thousand copies are said to have been sold in one day.

PASSPORT OFFICE—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "The amount of voluntary contributions of clothing, &c., for the army, registered at the Passport Office between the 3d of October and the 10th of November, is over one million of dollars, reaching the sum of $1,020,537. No account was made of parcels of less than $100 in value, nor of contributions that did not pass through Richmond to the army of the Potomac, Western Virginia, or the peninsula. Contributions to the army at Norfolk, in Tennessee, in Kentucky, in Missouri and in Arkansas, have not been registered, and would probably, within the period referred to, amount to half a million more.

We learn further, with reference to the operations of the Passport-office, that there have been 20,000 passports issued since the 1st July last; that eighty-two enemies left the country under the President's proclamation, *via* Nashville, between the 16th of August and 30th of September; and that one hundred and forty-nine alien enemies departed, *via* Norfolk, between the 24th of September and the 1st of November.

DESCENT UPON GAMBLERS.

A Richmond paper gives a lengthy account of the gambling houses in that city, and rejoices to learn that steps have been taken to cleanse that city of these vile inhabitants, the Mayor of Richmond being determined to relieve the community of its moral pests. Descents were last week made upon a number of these establishments, and several captures made.

COUNTING THE COST.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 5.

The expenses of the Confederate States during the last six months are acknowledged to be fifty millions of dollars, and the war expenses of the United States for the same time are acknowledged to be two hundred millions of dollars. The number of men slain in battle, in the fifteen or twenty actions, great and small, that have taken place between the two belligerents since the war opened in the taking of Fort Sumter, cannot be easily estimated; but, as near as we can learn, it is in the proportion of about one to five, and may be set down in round numbers at 2,000 Confederates and 10,000 Federals. This shows that every Hessian killed by us has cost the Confederate Government $5,000, and that every Southerner killed in battle has cost the Federal Government the round sum of $100,000. The Southern States can raise about one million and a half of fighting men. To kill off these at the above rate—and killing is probably the only way in which they can be subdued—will cost the Federal Government *one hundred and fifty thousand millions of dollars!* Would it not be cheaper, as well as more humane, in Mr. LINCOLN and his Cabinet, to make arrangements for trying to buy us out?

A SPECIMEN OF REBEL REFINEMENT AND TASTE.

The following letter was picked up in one of the camps at Port Royal. We omit from it whatever relates to purely family matters, and publish only that which illustrates the temper and spirit which seems to characterize the rebels in their conduct of this war:

COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 17.

DEAR COUSIN: I received your letter the other night, and I make haste to write you another. The wardogs will be upon us, and that soon. Our Governor is making great preparation for coast defences. He has called out all the militia, and calls upon every one to be ready at a moment's notice. When I read your letter to SIS, and came to the part where you said *you would write me a letter in blood*, she shuddered and said she did not like to hear such. But *I do*, and if I ever go to war *I shall bring me a scalp home*, and if you have a fight *I want you to send me one, and I will hang it up in my room and gaze upon and pity the poor mortal that would dare fight against Southern chivalry.* I am all for the war, and mourn over my lot that I am not allowed to go, but soon eight months will pass away, and then I can go then if the war continues. I will be in, and I will show them what I can do. I pray not for the destruction of my enemies, but *would that I could shoot down six and see them fall and hear their death-shriek, and then I would be satisfied.* I would then rest from the scenes of war, but not until every enemy is driven from our shores; but I hope I will have a hand in the show here at home, when they invade our State—the Empire State of the South. Times are very dull here. Sister is teaching school now, and she wrote you a letter the day before I received yours. May this find you still alive, and when the time comes for you to lay down your life in the cause of your country, may you lay it down to ascend to the right hand of Jesus Christ and of our Father, where there will be no more wars, or strife, or sorrow or tears; and may we all be gathered around the Throne, where we will praise the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost forever. Amen! From your well-wishing cousin, H. T. EVERETT.

Mr. EVERETT may be a very devout and exemplary Christian, but his personal eagerness for blood, as a substitute for ink, and his desire of a Yankee scalp for a bedroom ornament, do not look much like it.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE ROANOKE.

WANT OF SUCCESS IN BLOCKADING CHARLESTON—FACILITIES FOR RUNNING IN AND OUT—THE INLAND PASSAGES—WHAT VESSELS ARE EFFICIENT, ETC.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE, HAMPTON ROADS, Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

Since our arrival from the blockade off Charleston, nothing of especial interest has transpired on board of this vessel. The state of masterly inactivity which we are in, occasioned as it is by the dilapidated condition of our machinery, is anything but agreeable to our many patriotic officers and loyal and efficient crew. They, one and all, desire that they shall soon assume a more active part in our affairs than they have heretofore done, and it is to be hoped that such circumstances will speedily intervene as will give them an opportunity of distinguishing themselves.

We are well aware that much dissatisfaction has been expressed that we were not more successful in enforcing the blockade at Charleston. That many of these imputations are unjust, will be evident, when it is considered that our vessel was unable to get within five and a quarter miles of the only channel off the harbor, through which the swift-sailing smuggling craft, privateers, and others, run in and out at pleasure, owing to her excessive draft of water; and still more, it being absolutely impossible, whatever the emergency might be, for us to accomplish more than four and a half knots under steam and sail combined. I repeat, when these facts are well known, we opine that the "faint praise that we have been d——d with," and the thousand curses that have fallen upon our devoted heads, relative to our so-called inefficiency, will be partially recalled. We should not, most assuredly, be visited with such annihilating censure because of the illegal traffic carried on there daily by the rebels with impunity, as none were more cognizant of the fact than we, and none more convinced that our helpless condition was the sole and only cause we did not aid in its suppression.

It is well and long known that the rebels have had, with but few exceptions, full and undisputed possession of those countless inland seas which dot the whole range of the Southern coast, and which are only separated from the great ocean by narrow necks of land. These places, since the commencement of the rebellion, have been the rendezvous for the greater portion of the privateers and pirates that owe their existence to the Confederate Government. Too many places of the above character, it is feared, have been too insecurely blockaded, there being so many inlets into them which are wholly unknown to the officers and men of our navy, and the chances thus offered enable the rebels to carry on a very extensive commerce, and thus supply their army and themselves with the articles essentially necessary in such times. The *Roanoke* was powerless to interfere or stop this alarming state of things, owing to the reasons above given. We could not go into the inlets and ferret them out, which is all that is required to effectually kill this smuggling business. What we require to immediately check this great evil are gunboats of little draft of water, which can dart with ease in and around the passes alluded to, without the fear of getting aground and being blown to atoms by the merciless storms that rage there. If the Government would place at the disposal of able and efficient mariners a fleet of twelve or fifteen such gunboats as the *Resolute*, *Reliance* or *Thomas Freeborn*, drawing not over six and a-half feet of water, all well armed with rifle cannon, and manned by experienced seamen, we could at once take possession of all their inland waters, and suddenly and satisfactorily stop the smuggling business now so extensively carried on by the enemy. More than this, we could undoubtedly also capture many of their privateers, who now make those waters boil as they glide so swiftly over them in perfect security, with their welcome and valuable cargoes for the traitors composing the rebel army. I repeat it, such a monstrosity as our ship is valueless to impede the progress of these fleet little craft, who are intimately acquainted with every hole corner and hiding-place which that mysterious coast affords. It seems every severe storm makes a new inlet, and in the face of such facts how can it be expected that a few large steamers should be able to guard them? There are many instances, similar to our own, where vessels blockading cannot come within miles of these small inlets, all of which are open to these little fleets of privateers alluded to.

To demonstrate to you the suitableness and efficiency of such vessels as the *Resolute*, &c., referred to above, for the total suppression and annihilation of these piratical crafts and marauding scoundrels, I give you the full and correct particulars of their hulls and machinery, which I have been enabled to obtain at the expense of considerable trouble and repeated inquiries:

The *Resolute* and *Reliance* are sister ships; length on deck, 93 feet; length at load line, 93 feet; breadth of beam at mid-section, 16 feet; depth of hold to spar deck, 7 feet 6 inches; draft of water at load-line, 6 feet 5 inches; area of immersed section at this draft, 62 square feet; tonnage, 100 tons. Their hulls are made of oak, and are fastened with copper and galvanized metal, and strapped with heavy iron inside and outside the frames. An arched frame runs from their stem to stern, and they are ceiled with the heaviest oak planks throughout. They are also heavily coppered from the keel to twenty inches above the water line, and are protected at the stem by the strongest flange boiler iron. Their outside, as well as inside planks, are made of the best Jersey oak, 3½ inches in thickness. The floors of the engine and boiler rooms are laid with heavy iron, and the sides are lined with zinc, as a protection against fire.

They are supplied with vertical direct acting engines, with cylinders 17 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 17 inches. Diameter of their propellers, 7 feet 8 inches; length, 5 feet 6 inches; pitch, 14 feet; number of blades, 4. They are also fitted with return tubular boilers; length, 15 feet; breadth, 6 feet 8 inches; height, exclusive of steam chimney, 8 feet. Each boiler has two furnaces, whose breadth are 3 feet 4 inches; the grate bars of the furnaces are 6 feet 8 inches in length. The number of tubes in the upper portion of each boiler are 58; number of flues below, 6; internal diameter of tubes above, 4 inches; internal diameter below, two of 10 inches, and four of 6 inches; length of tubes above, 10 feet 4 inches; length of flues below, 6 feet 10 inches. The smoke pipes are 38 inches in diameter; height, 12 feet. The boilers have a grate surface of 48 square feet, and a heating surface of 2,500 square feet. Each boat consumes one-quarter ton of coal per hour. The maximum pressure of steam the boilers can carry, 100 pounds; average pressure carried, 95 pounds. The engines of each boat weigh 20,160 pounds; and the weight of the boiler, with water, is 29,180 pounds; without water, it is 18,000 pounds. The hulls were built by Messrs. B. C. TERRY & Co., Keyport, N. J.; the engines by Messrs. COBB & FIELD, Jersey City; the boilers by Messrs. HOWELL & BIRDSALL, same place; and the joiner-work was done by Mr. JOHN VAN TASSEL, New-York.

Such are the full particulars of two of the toughest, staunchest and fleetest craft that ever floated from the harbor of New-York. In the experimental trips made shortly after they were launched, it was ascertained they could make with the tide in their favor, seventeen and a half miles per hour, and against the tide, thirteen miles in the same time. We want no better gunboats than these to effectually blockade the positions above referred to, and it is to be hoped such craft will be immediately put on guard there.

The particulars of the excellent vessel *Thomas Freeborn*, I have collected, and will give them in another letter.

The United States gunboat *Young Rover*, came into the Roads the 9th, from the South, where she has been cruising for some time past. This craft is a beautiful bark of 400 tons register, with auxiliary steam-power applied to a propeller, and was originally designed for the Mediterranean fruit-trade. To those who have never seen her, a brief description will not be uninteresting. She is 135 feet in length, has 26 feet breadth of beam, and 17 feet depth of hold, including 6½ feet height of between decks. Her model is very beautiful, having fine sharp ends with concave water-lines, a long buoyant floor, and an easy, graceful sheer, graduated her whole length. All her accommodations are below, leaving her upper deck flush fore and aft. Its outline is protected by a rail on turned stanchions, instead of bulwarks, and looks very neat. Her boiler and engine are abaft the mainmast, in the between decks, except that part of the engine which is connected with the propeller shaft, that being below. The whole space occupied by her motive-power and coal-bins, does not exceed fifty tons. She has a high-pressure engine of 60 horse power, with a cylinder 18 inches in diameter. The length of stroke of piston is 2 feet, and is direct-acting. The propeller is 6½ feet in diameter, with two blades, set at angles of 60 degrees. She is a full-rigged bark, with Cunningham's rig applied to her topsails and topgallantsails, consequently she is as perfect above as she is staunch below. She was built at Medford, Mass., by Mr. JAMES O. CURTIS, and was owned by Messrs. ALFRED HARDY & Co., Boston, from whom the Government purchased her. Her engines were made by Messrs. WM. ADAMS & Co., Boston. I have been thus particular in describing this vessel, as she has already done most excellent service, and she has both a commander and crew, who, whenever an opportunity offers, will rise in their might, and with all the strength of their right arms, carry our old weather-beaten banner to victory.

OBITUARY.

Sketch of Hon. John G. Forbes.

There died in this City, on the 14th of November, a gentleman of the legal profession, whose life and character deserve a public notice.

We refer to Hon. JOHN G. FORBES, formerly of Syracuse, but the last few years a member of the family of his son-in-law, Mr. ROBERT SQUIERS, of the firm of FREELAND, SQUIERS & Co., New-York. Mr. FORBES was the son of a highly respectable Scotch gentleman, who migrated to this country from Athol, in Perthshire, soon after the establishment of American independence, and located at Johnstown, Montgomery County, where the subject of this notice was subsequently born in 1798.

PETER FORBES, the father, brought to the wilderness of Central New-York the stern habits and faith of the old Covenanters, and the desire that his children should be educated, not only in the religious principles of his ancestors, but in every department which could open the way to usefulness and distinction. He gave, therefore to his child every facility for instruction, and at the early age of 16, JOHN entered the junior class at Union College, where he was graduated, we believe, in 1816, with the reputation of a fine scholar, and as being the best Greek linguist of his time. He read law at Johnstown with the late DANIEL CADY, who, to the close of his own protracted and eminently pure life, regarded him with peculiar friendship.

Mr. FORBES was admitted to the Supreme Court in the Summer of 1819, and immediately removed to Salina, (now Syracuse,) in the County of Onondaga.

He entered upon his professional life blessed with an intellect of singular symmetry and perfection, with the advantages of a finished education in classic literature, in the elements of civil law, and with an integrity of character which remained unspotted until the last hour of his existence.

One might reasonably suppose that such qualities would inevitably lead an individual, if ambitious of distinction, to the most elevated positions of trust and personal and political fame. There was, however, in the case of Mr. FORBES, a constitutional modesty or self-distrust, a dislike of prominence or notoriety, which alone prevented him from accepting the political honors which his fellow-citizens were ever ready to bestow, and retained him for the greater portion of his life in the more humble, but not unhonored position, of an untitled citizen.

Occasionally, however, his delicacy was overborne by the urgency of his friends. In 1825 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Assembly. In 1837 he was tendered the office of Comptroller, which he declined. In 1840 he reluctantly accepted the responsible position of Bank Commissioner, his peculiar qualifications for which were well known to Gov. SEWARD, who conferred the appointment. It was a time of great financial and commercial revulsion. Our entire system of banking was in a state of transition from the old safety fund to the free or general banking system. The chimerical speculations and extravagance of 1836 had infected all departments of business. Fraud and dishonesty presided at the board of bank directors, as well as in the Stock Exchange; and a duty was owing to the public to see that bank frauds were arrested, issues of worthless paper stopped, and all unsafe institutions forced to liquidate.

As a Commissioner, Mr. FORBES discharged this duty with matchless ability and success. His energy was untiring, his sagacity unrivaled, and his success complete. We do not doubt that his fearless investigation of banking institutions, his skill in detecting the misrepresentations of Presidents, Cashiers and Directors, and his promptness in closing the doors of insolvent banks, saved to the people of the State hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The ability displayed in finance in the administration of this office invited the attention of capitalists to his merits, and in 1844 he was induced to remove temporarily to Macon, Georgia, as the Treasurer of the Great Western Railroad, then being constructed between Macon and Atlanta, by New-York capital.

As the disbursing and managing agent of this corporation, he acquitted himself to the perfect satisfaction of his principals. When he returned from his completed labors he received the gratulation of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

In 1849 he was elected to the Presidency of the Mansfield, Sandusky and Newark Railroad, in Ohio, which was completed and opened under his administration.

In every relation of life, Mr. FORBES inspired entire confidence, by the diligence with which he applied himself to life's duties, by the fidelity he ever displayed to those who committed their interests to his keeping, and by the elevated morality which ever guided his actions.

With him, there was nothing sordid, nothing concealed, nothing unmanly. His clear judgment pronounced beforehand the just results of litigation, and he who sought his counsel to promote dishonest or unjust purposes, left his presence a wiser, if not a better man.

In the central part of New-York, where he was especially known, no man enjoyed to a greater extent the respect and the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

In domestic life he was a model for imitation, faithful as a husband, kind and considerate as a father and friend. Through his entire life, Mr. FORBES preserved the habits of reading and study formed in his youth; and amid the pressure of professional engagements he seldom retired to rest without devoting a few hours to literature or science. With his friends, it was a matter of regret that one so well informed on all subjects, whose thoughts came forth pure and clear as the crystal waters from an unfailing spring, should be restrained by his modest and sensitive nature from imparting to the public the results of his study and reflections.

They who knew and loved him have at least the consolation of his perfect example in the great lessons of life, and although his last days were shrouded in physical weakness and debility, although his mind had lost the light which once illumed it, they can believe that returning vigor would have brought to him nothing of sorrow for the past, but that even in the presence of death, he would calmly have "drawn the drapery of his couch around him, and laid down as if to pleasant dreams." D.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1861.

—Mr. John G. Forbes, an eminent lawyer, died in this City a few days ago. He was born in Johnstown, Montgomery County, on Feb. 9, 1798, graduated at Union College, studied law with Hon. Daniel Cady, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. Mr. Forbes represented Onondaga County in the Assembly of the State in 1826. In 1837, he was tendered the position of Comptroller, then appointed by the Governor and Senate, which he declined. In 1840, he was appointed by Gov. Seward one of the Bank Commissioners, and held the office until it was abolished by act of the Legislature in 1843. In 1843, he was selected by a Company of New

dence of an intention not to become or continue a member of the new force, and a complete bar to the writ sought in this proceeding.

By section 23 of the Act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed 13th April, 1857, it is provided "that the Police in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, officers and patrolmen, shall continue to do duty under existing laws, at the passage of the act, and according to the regulations of the Departments of New-York and Brooklyn, until after the first meeting of the Board of Police under this act, when the said Police shall hold office and do duty under the provisions of the act hereby enacted, and as members of the Police force of the Metropolitan Police District, hereby constituted."

Under this section, it is quite clear that the members of the old force are made members of the new force, without any appointment by the new Board, or any act of their own. In other words, they are continued in office, and are not newly appointed; and by the 7th section the new Board was prohibited from removing the members of the force without serving on them written charges, and after an opportunity given to them to be heard. No removal is alleged or pretended in this case.

We must assume, then, that the relator became and was a member of the new force, and unless he has, by some act of his own, terminated his connection with the force, before or after the new act took effect, he must be considered still a member of it.

The acts which it is alleged the relator has done, evidencing his intention to terminate his connection with the new force, are his refusal to take office and his accepting and entering upon the duties of an inconsistent employment.

The jury found that the relator refused to take or hold office, and never has taken or held office under the act of 1857; but they do find that he continued to act until the 3d day of July, 1857, under the old Board, which Board was in hostility to the new.

In The People ex rel. McCune *vs.* The Board of Police (19 N. Y. Rep., 188,) it was held that an officer transferred under the act of the 15th April, 1857, from the old force to the new, who discharged the duties required of him, but refused to recognize the authority of the new Board, is not to be deemed as refusing to accept, or as abdicating his office.

It was found by the Jury, in the case of McCune, that after the 3d of July, 1857, he reported himself for duty to the legitimate heads of the Metropolitan Police force, and has held himself in readiness for duty as a member thereof.

The case of McCune and of the relator in this case differ, on the facts found, in this: 1. That Titus refused to take or hold office, and never had taken or held office under the Act of 15th April, 1857. There was no such finding in the case of McCune. And, 2. McCune offered to perform duty, and held himself in readiness for that purpose; whereas, Titus accepted and entered upon the duties of an inconsistent employment.

Let us now inquire whether the refusal to take and hold office under the new Board, under the circumstances stated by the jury, takes this case out of the principle decided in 19 N. Y., 188. The jury say he continued, notwithstanding his refusal, to act as policeman, until the 3d of July. During this term he was acting under the old Board, as was McCune, under the belief that the new act was unconstitutional and void.

The relator must be understood, then, up to the 3d of July, as refusing to recognize the authority of the new Board, not as refusing to do duty as a policeman. As the refusal to recognize the new Board is held by the Court of Appeals not to work a forfeiture of office, I cannot perceive that the case differs, in this respect, from the case cited. And I am, therefore, of the opinion that the refusal to take office prior to the 3d of July is to be taken as meaning no more than that the relator refused to recognize the authority of the new Board, or the validity of the new act.

But the finding of the jury does not limit the refusal to take office to a term anterior to the 3d of July; but it is, that he refused to take or hold, and never has taken or held, office under the new Board.

Now, conceding, as we must, that a refusal to accept prior to the 3d of July, and actually doing duty under an authority hostile to the new Board, did not operate as an abdication of the office, yet the question recurs, what is the effect of a refusal on or after the latter date? The new act merely continues the police men appointed under the old in office; it does not propose to compel them to remain in it against their will. After the 3d of July McCune reported himself for duty, but this relator makes no offer of his services; but, as the jury find, refused to accept office or serve. Was not this a withdrawal from the office, to all intents and purposes? And did not the office become, *ipso facto*, vacant?

It is said that there was not a vacancy in the office under Sec. 34, 1 R. S., 122. That section does not profess to embrace all cases in which a vacancy in an office occurs. It surely was not the intention of the Legislature to allow an officer to accept an inconsistent office, and yet the first not be thereby vacated. Yet, at common law, the acceptance of an inconsistent office does not operate as a vacatur of the first office. (Comyn's Dig., title, Office and Officer, K. 5, B. 6.) The considerations which led to the adoption of the principle that a man cannot hold offices the duties of which are inconsistent with each other, are as operative to-day, and in this country, as in England, at the time when the cases cited were decided. Indeed, this Court, in the case of The People *vs.* Carrique (2 Hill, 93,) declared the rule still in force, that by the acceptance of an office incompatible with an office then held, the first office is absolutely determined.

When the relator found that the authority of the old Board was no longer a protection to him, he had the election to remain entirely passive, and become, by operation of the Act of April 15, a member of the new force; but he did not choose to do so; "he refused to take the office, and never has taken or held office under the new Board."

It matters very little, it seems to me, whether this refusal is treated as a resignation of the office, or an omission to accept, as, by whatever name it is called, the result was that the relator would not be a policeman under the new act.

It will not do to hold that a subordinate officer may not only refuse to take or hold an office, but neglect altogether to perform its duties, and yet hold the office and receive its emoluments.

If it was proved in this case that, on the morning of the 3d of July, the relator went to the Board of Police and informed them that he would not accept office or do duty under them, would it be contended that he would then be entitled to a mandamus to restore him to his office? Yet this is substantially the fact as found by the jury.

It is said, that when the relator refused to accept office and do duty, it was the right and duty of the Board of Police to serve written charges on him, and after hearing him, to remove him, and in this way only could the Board get rid of this officer.

To this suggestion, it seems to me, there are several answers.

I. The Court would not grant a party a *mandamus* to restore him to an office, when it clearly appeared that there was sufficient cause for his removal the instant he was restored. (1 Hill, 665; Cowper, 523; 2d Term R., 177; Tapping, 192, 185; 7 E. C. L., 398.)

II. An officer who refuses to accept an office, and to do its duties, has no equity in his favor; and the granting or refusal of a *mandamus* is in the discretion of the Court, and will not be executed in favor of a party who has no equity. (1 Cowen, 501; Tapping on Mandamus, 27; 15 Barb., 608; 16 Eng. C. L., 43.)

I am of the opinion, also, that we should hold the refusal to accept to be a resignation of the office, if a resignation should be deemed essential to the vacatur of the office.

It is provided by 1 R. S. (5th ed., § 413,) that on filing a resignation, in writing, with the Secretary of State, the office of the person so resigning shall become vacant. This does not apply to the members of the police force of New-York; resignation by them is provided for by section 12 of the Act of April 15, 1857. That section provides that no member shall resign or withdraw from the force, unless he shall have given one month's notic thereof, in writing, to the General Superintendent, under penalty of forfeiting the pay due to him. This section does not require a written resignation, except to escape the forfeiture of pay; and the members of this force are permitted to resign, as are all other officers not within the purview of the provision of the Revised Statutes above cited.

It was held in Vanordwill *vs.* Hazard, (3 Hill, 243.) that a resignation need not be in writing, but may be by parol. (*Vide*, also, People *vs.* Albany Com. Pleas, 19 Wend., 27.)

Justice Cowen, in the case just cited, says, where no particular mode of resignation is prescribed by law, where the appointment is not by deed it may be by parol, as, by the incumbent declaring to the appointing power that he resigns his office, or will continue to serve no longer, and requesting an acceptance of his resignation; nor need the acceptance be in writing. It is enough that the office be treated as vacant; for instance, by appointing a successor.

I cannot resist the conclusion that, on the finding in this case, this relator, by refusing to take or hold office, has vacated his office, and is not entitled to the relief demanded.

The next finding presents a more difficult question. I refer to the 11th, in which the jury say that, since the passage of the act of 15th of April, 1857, the relator has entered into other employments in nowise connected with, but inconsistent with, his duties as a member of the Police force, and received pay therefor.

We have not before us the evidence upon which this finding is predicated, and we cannot know what the employments were which were inconsistent with his duties as a policeman.

As the relator acted as a member of the old force till the 3d of July, we must assume, I think, that such service was not the inconsistent employment referred to in the finding, and, therefore, that the inconsistent duty did not commence until on or after the 3d of July.

In The People *vs.* Carrique, (2 Hill, 93,) it was held that the appointment of a person to an office incompatible with one held by him is valid, and he has a right of election between the two. But if he accept and take the oath, and enter on the duties of the second office, the first office is absolutely determined.

The finding in this case is that he entered into other employments inconsistent with his duties as Policeman. This is not an office, and therefore the cases cited do not in terms apply to the case. But it is quite obvious that it is within the principle.

While the acceptance of an inconsistent employment may not absolutely determine the office, as would the acceptance of an inconsistent office, it furnishes to the power that has the right of removal a ground for the exercise of its powers.

The Board of Police has never removed the relator upon this ground, in conformity with the provisions of sec. 7 of the act of 1857, and I think it does not, of itself, work *vacatur* of the office.

The acceptance of inconsistent employment, in connection with the refusal to take or hold office under the Board of Police, is conclusive, it seems to me, of the intention of the relator to abandon the office—that these acts are evidence of a resignation of the office, which the Board not only had the right to act upon, but it was bound to act upon, and to treat the office as vacant. It was not bound to go through the idle ceremony of serving charges upon a man who flung down his office in disgust, and went into the service of another employer. One who thus conducts himself cannot, after two or three years of service under another employer, return and be reinstated in the office he left without cause or excuse.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that judgment should be given for the defendants on the verdict.

The People ex rel. Wm. Gormon vs. The Police Commissioners.—In this case the same Justice makes the following remarks:

MULLEN, J.—The only difference between this and the preceding case is, that it is not found in this case that the relator performed any service as a policeman after the passage of the act of the 15th of April, 1857.

If I am right in my conclusions in the preceding case, this difference in the findings cannot weaken their force, but, on the contrary, gives them additional force. I am therefore of the opinion that judgment should be given for the defendants, on the verdict, with costs.

In the case of Hope *vs.* The Commissioners, the findings were the same as in the case of Gormon, and Justice MULLEN holds the same as in that case.

Important Decisions as to Water Rights in the East River.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *Henry Ruggles.*—This case came up on a hearing on bill and answer. A preliminary injunction had previously been granted, restraining the defendant from building a dock adjoining the Navy-yard.

The facts sufficiently appear in the opinion of the Court.

NELSON, C. J.—The bill is filed by the Government in this case, to restrain the defendant from obstructing the free navigation of the East River, and thereby seriously interfering with ingress and egress to and from their Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

The Government purchased the site of the yard on the East River, and obtained from the State a cession of jurisdiction some sixty years ago, and have since expended upon it millions of dollars, said to amount to five millions, in erections and improvements, in fitting it for the uses and purposes for which the purchase was made.

The defendant is the owner of a lot of land lying adjacent and west of the yard, fronting also upon the river, and has procured from the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State a deed of the land in front covered with water, extending into the river between six and seven hundred feet.

The boundary line of the parties is not at a right angle with the thread of the river, but strikes the shore in an oblique direction.

The general course of the river at this place is nearly east and west, and the course of the boundary line, and which is extended into the river, is north forty-two degrees and thirty minutes east, the effect of which is to carry the line thus extended into the water across a part of the water-frontage of the Navy-yard—which, as claimed, when the docks are erected, as contemplated by the defendant, will interfere with the free ingress and egress of vessels, and otherwise seriously impair the use of the yard, and will also have the effect to alter the channel of the river, and of the waters of the Wallabout Bay, by deposits of silt and sand, and render access to the yard difficult and hazardous.

The grant to the defendant by the Commissioners was made under an act of the State, passed April 10, 1850, which authorized them to grant land under waters of navigable rivers and lakes as they may deem necessary to promote the commerce of the State, or proper for the beneficial enjoyment of the same by the adjacent owner: "but no such grant shall be made to any person other than the proprietor of the adjacent lands; and any such grant that shall be made to any other person shall be void."

In our judgment the true construction of this statute is, that the grant of the water lots, authorized to be made to the adjacent proprietor of the land, must be confined to a line starting at the intersection with the shore, and extending at a right angle with the thread of the stream, or at a right angle into the lake, without any regard to the course or direction of the line upon the land. It is apparent that this is the only construction upon which the intent and purpose of the statute can be carried into effect. The case in hand illustrates the practical difficulty attending any other construction. The Government, as well as the defendant, is an adjacent proprietor within the meaning of the statute, and is entitled to the grant of water-lots in front, or, at least, no other party is entitled to it according to its express terms. And yet, the grant to the defendant, if allowed, has already appropriated a considerable portion of this very water frontage. We shall, therefore, restrain the defendant from erecting his dock upon any portion of the water-lots granted lying east of a line drawn from the intersection of his eastern line with the shore, in conformity with the interpretation given to the statute, as above explained.

And even with this modification we shall not at present interfere with the preliminary injunction, inasmuch as we are not sufficiently advised from the proofs in the case that with the line drawn in conformity with the true meaning of the statute, as above given, and the docks to be erected confined to the remaining portion of the grant, the effect would not be to seriously interfere with the fair and full enjoyment of the rights and privileges belonging to the Government as proprietors of the Navy-yard. The large amount of money expended in its erections and improvements, as well as its great public importance and use, and the danger of imperiling them, lead to caution and hesitation upon a question involving all these considerations. A mistake might result in a public calamity. Before, therefore, we shall interfere with the preliminary injunction heretofore granted, the case must go before a Master *pro hac vice*, whom we shall appoint, to inquire into the effect of the dock to be erected even with our modifications stated, upon the free ingress and egress of vessels to and from the Navy-yard.

WESTERVELT'S CASE.

An application was made to the Court, this morning, in the case of Minthorne Westervelt, the third mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, in which the jury disagreed, a short time since, to admit him to bail. The motion was argued by Mr. McKeon for the prisoner, and Mr. Smith in opposition. The Court reserved its decision.

Undervaluation of Goods—Foreign Currency.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 20.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *Three Hundred and Twenty-six Cases, marked, H. & V., and T. S., Containing Hosiery.*—This was an action to forfeit the goods on the ground of an alleged fraudulent extension of the invoice by the claimants, with intent to evade the payment of duties.

Henschen & Unkart, the claimants, are importers doing business here, and imported these goods, in value about $30,000, in the latter part of 1857 and the early part of 1858. They purchased the goods at Stollberg, near Chemintz, in the Kingdom of Saxony. The currency there is Prussian thalers, whose value is fixed by our statutes at sixty-nien cents each. The goods were sent from Saxony to Bremen, and thence to the United States. At Bremen their correspondents made out new invoices, stating the value of the goods in Prussian thalers, which they transmuted into Bremen thalers of seventy-two grotes, and these new invoices were presented by the claimants to the Collector on making entry of the goods here, making oath that these were the true and only invoices by them received. They had, however, at the time in their possession invoices made out and furnished to them by the person in Stollberg from whom they had purchased.

Our statute fixes the value of the Bremen thaler of 72 grotes at 71 cents, and the value of the goods in the invoices on which the entry was made was carried out into Federal currency at that rate. Evidence was given, however, to show that the real value of the Bremen thaler of 72 grotes was 78½ cents, and that the transmutation from Prussian thalers in the invoice was made at that rate, and that by this means the claimants were enabled to enter the merchandise at some $1,800 less value than if the entry had been made on the invoices which stated the value in Prussian thalers, on which difference the duty amounted to $404 79.

The Government claimed that this extension of the invoice was such a one that if the jury found that it was done with intent to evade the payment of the duties, the goods were forfeited, and claimed that that question should be passed upon by the jury. The Court, however, held that whether the claimants were bound to have produced the original Saxony invoices was simply a question of law, and as the invoices which they did produce contained the value in Prussian thalers as well as in Bremen thalers, held that the Government could not recover. The jury accordingly found for the claimants.

For the United States, Mr. Allen and Messrs. Craig and Webster. For claimants, Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Dunning.

The Nineteenth Ward School Case.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Commissioners and Another vs. *McManus and Another.*—This is the old case which has been so often stated in the TIMES. The matter comes back to the Circuit for trial a second time, it having been once before the General Term, where the former judgment was reversed.

The contest is for the position of Trustee of the Public Schools of the Nineteenth Ward, the plaintiff asserting that they should have the place, although the defendants have received certificates of election.

Counsel for the plaintiffs moved for liberty to amend his complaint so that it should conform with the opinion of the General Term, but as such a motion should be made at Special Term, the case was dismissed until the amendment was made by the order of the proper Court.

D. B. Taylor, for the plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence, jr., for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Alfred Solomon, 24 years, native of England, was tried and convicted of stealing $56, in gold and bank bills, from a drawer in the apartments of Agnes Callahan, No. 494 Canal-street. Penitentiary, three months.

Mary Stapleton, 25 years, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to an assault upon Margaret De Corsey, and was fined $5.

Cynthia Williamson, 30 years, native of Virginia, pleaded guilty to an assault upon Julia Parker, and was sent to the City Prison for three days.

Ann Lane, 40 years, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of stealing $27 in money from William Twibell, of No. 160 East Eleventh-street, whom she called upon to make inquiries about her husband, whom she pretended was in the army at Washington, whence Twibell had lately come. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Von Patten, 28 years, native of Schenectady, was tried and convicted of burglary in the second degree, in breaking into the dwelling-house of Mrs. Martha Codman, No. 122 West Thirteenth-street, and stealing therefrom property of the value of $100. The tools found in possession of the prisoner indicated that he was an old offender, and he was therefore sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

John McDermott, 26 years of age, native of Ireland, pleaded guilty to an assault upon his wife, Catharine McDermott, and was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Marcus Cohen was tried for receiving stolen goods, and acquitted.

Further Report of the Legal Examiners.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Messrs. Lord, Marbury and Wedgwood, the examiners appointed by the Court to examine and report the qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar, yesterday made a further or supplementary report, recommending the admission of Daniel L. Miller. It was so ordered.

Calvin C. Burt, of the Missouri Bar, was admitted on motion of Selah Squires.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Allen.

Partridge vs. *Wilt.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Mansfield vs. *Dubois.*—Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice.

Haughwout vs. *Kennedy, and Same* vs. *Same.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Chadwick vs. *Booth et al.*—Motion denied—costs to abide event.

Bostwick vs. *Elton et al.*—Referred to John T. Hoffman, to appoint a receiver and take security.

White vs. *Moore et al.* (three cases.)—Motion for judgment granted, with $10 costs of motion.

Gardner vs. *Eddy et al.*—Motion denied.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Crawford vs. *Ryan.*—Referred to R. C. Beamish, Esq., to appoint a receiver and take security.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Hammond vs. *Hammond.*—Report confirmed.

Bell vs. *Raphael.*—Cause set down for second Friday in December.

Broderick vs. *Ernst.*—Order settled.

Holloway vs. *Morris.*—Receiver appointed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 21, 1861.

$1,000	U.S. 5s, '71, Cou.	85¾	
2,000	do	85¾	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70..	95¾	
1,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	80¾	
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '77..	82¾	
2,000	Mich. State 6s, '79	82	
1,000	Mich. State 6s...	82½	
1,000	N. C. State 6....	60	
12,000	Missouri State 6.	43½	
500	Cal. State 7s....	61½	
2,000	C.B.&Q.R.8 p c.b.	93½	
1,000	Clev.&Tl.S. F.B.	77½	
6,000	L. E. & W. Jn. B.	73	
40	Mechanics' Bank	97	
13	Amer. Exch. Bank.	85	
10	Shoe & Leath. Bk..	87	
10	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	91	
5	Park Bank.....	97	
455	N. Y. Cen. R.....	79¾	
100	do.....	85	79¾
147	do.....		80
50	do.....	tw	79½
12	do.....		79½
25	Pac. M. S. Co.....		92
105	do.....		91½
50	do.....	b30	91¾
50	do.....	b30	91¾
35	do.....		91¾
150	do.....	s30	91
325	do.....		91
300	Erie Railway.....	s40	32½
100	do.....		32¾
100	do.....	b30	32¾
450	do.....		32¾
150	do.....	b10	32¾
100	do.....	b30	32¾
150	Erie R. Pref'd.....		57¾
150	do.....		57⅞
50	do.....		58
50	do.....	s40	57¾
150	Hud. R. R.....		38½
50	do.....	s60	38½
100	do.....	b60	38½
300	M. So. & N. I. R...		18
250	do.....		18½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	93	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	93½	
12,000	Tenn. S. 6s, 90...	45	
15,000	Mo. State 6s.....	43¾	
5,000	do.....	b60	43½
5,000	Mich. So. & N. I. Bs.	81¾	
3,000	Ter. H. & Alt. 1st M.	74	
5,000	C. & R. 1st. 6s.	77½	
38	Merch. Exch. Bank	97	
6	Bank of Commerce.	83	
185	Pacific Mail S. Co..	90¾	
25	do.....	90½	
35	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	90	
18	Del. & Rar. C. Co..	84	
50	N. Y. Cen. R.....	s30	78⅞
400	do.....		79
100	do.....		79¼
500	Erie Railway.....		31½
200	do.....	s30	31½
100	Cleve & Pitts. R...		12¾
400	Harlem R.....		12¾
100	do.....	b60	12¾
100	do.....	b7	12¾
100	Harlem R. Pref'd...		31½
25	do.....		32
10	do.....		31¾
50	Mich. Cen. R.....		51¾
100	do.....	b10	51
250	do.....		51
50	do.....		50¾
50	Chi., B. & Q. R.	b10	62½
250	do.....		62¾
20	do.....		62¾
250	M. So. & N. I. G. S.		37½
50	do.....	s60	37½
50	do.....	b30	37½
350	do.....		37½
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...		61¾
800	do.....		61¾
100	do.....	s60	61¾
100	do.....	s30	61¾
100	do.....	s30	61¾
200	do.....	b10	61⅞
50	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.		98
225	Gal. & Chi. R.....		72⅜
10	do.....		72⅝
305	Clev. & Toledo R.		35⅜
100	do.....	s10	35⅞
250	do.....	s30	35¾
200	do.....	s60	35¾
150	Chic. & R. I. R.....		55¾
150	do.....	b30	56¼
100	do.....	s30	56¼
100	do.....	s30	55
900	do.....		55½
10	do.....		55
200	do.....	b30	55¾
350	do.....	s60	55¾
150	do.....	b30	55¾
25	Mill. & P. Du C. R.		20¾
25	do.....		20

THURSDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The downward course of the Stock Exchange continued through the dealings to-day up to 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, when the fresh demand for Stocks was in advance of the supply from sellers at low prices. The main contest between *Bull* and *Bear* at the early Board was on New-York Central, and in the afternoon on the Western Shares. The former touched 78⅞@79 on the Street between the Boards, and also sold at these figures on the printed list of the Second Board. Later in the day the price closed at 79⅛, as against 79¼ yesterday afternoon. Erie shares fell off to 31½ ℔ cent., but rallied to 32 ℔ cent., as against 32¾@32½ yesterday at the close of business. The Western shares were pressed on sale, cash and seller's options, at a further decline of ⅛@1 ℔ cent. from the rates of Wednesday, and the lowest figures of the month of November were made at the Second Board on Cleveland and Toledo, and the lowest of the fortnight on Michigan Central, Galena, Rock Island and Michigan Guaranteed. Later in the afternoon, there was a recovery of ⅛@1 ℔ cent. on all these Stocks, while New-York Central and Erie were also firm at the recovery noticed above. The decline in Pacific Mail Shares, which was quite marked on the printed sales, was also recovered, and 92 ℔ cent. was paid at the close of yesterday. The lowest sales of Panama were at 115½, and that price bid at the close. In Federal Stocks no important business was done. The registered 6s of 1881, sold at 93, and the coupons at 93½ ℔ cent. Among the State Stocks, 43 ℔ cent was paid for Tennessees; 43½, and at the close, 43½ ℔ cent. for Missouris. The general market at the close was evidently restored to a more steady confidence, and while no decided buoyancy was evinced, the bidding prices were firm as compared with the latest printed sales, closing about as follows:

New-York Central..	79¾	Mich. Guaranteed....	37¼
Erie.....	32	Pacific Mail.....	92
Erie Preferred.....	57¾	Panama.....	115½
Toledo.....	35¼	United States 6s, '81..	93½
Galena.....	72	Missouris.....	43¾
Rock Island.....	55¼	Illinois Central.....	62
Mich. Central.....	50¾	Hudson.....	37½

The market for Money is rather easier than otherwise, on the fall of Stocks, and the rule on demand loan to the established Stock firms is 6 ℔ cent. Discounts are 6@7 ℔ cent. The Exchanges on Europe for Saturday's steamer are a fraction firmer than at the close of the *Persia's* mail on Wednesday. Brokers' bills on London, 108¾@108¼ ℔ cent. The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, ℔ steamer *Edinburgh*, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861. Mails close in New-York at 10½ A. M.

London—60 Days' Sight	108¾ per cent.
3 Days' Sight	109¾ per cent.
Paris—60 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.26¼c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar	5f.21¾c.
Amsterdam—60 Days' Sight per Guilder	40¾ cents.
Hamburg—60 Days' Sight per MarcBanco	35¾ cents.
Frankfort—60 Days' Sight per Florin	40¾ cents.
Bremen—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar	78¾ cents.

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $1,036,079, including $181,721 for Treasury Notes, and $122,000 for Customs; payments, $1,811,742, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. Notes; balance, this afternoon, $7,443,791. The disbursements, it will be noticed, continue very heavy, and in consequence, on the advices of large drafts ahead, the Sub-Treasurer has drawn upon the Banks, payable to-morrow, for $3,500,000, against the credit of Oct 1.

The bidding for the Bank Shares are not affected by the speculative turn against the general market. The following are the figures to-day:

Manhattan	115	Hanover	66
Merchants'	90	Irving	66
Mechanics'	91	Metropolitan	91¾
Union	85	Peoples'	80
America	96¾	Market	83
City	105	Nassau	81
Phenix	90	Shoe and Leather	86
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	Continental	75
National	86	St. Nicholas	70
Commerce	83¼	Commonwealth	73
Ocean	65	Importers' & Traders'	90
Mercantile	100	Park	95
American Exchange	84¾		

The Railway Mortgages rule generally steady, about as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. secon's	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv's, '76.	100½	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds.	60
Erie firsts, '68	103	N. Indiana firsts	82
Erie seconds, ext, '64.	101	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	80¼
Erie thirds, '83	88	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	39
Erie fourths, '80	73½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	73½
Erie fifths, '88	74	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ℔ c. '70	33
Hudson firsts, '69	105	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds.	10
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85.	96½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser's	39
Hudson convert. '67	68	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Harlem firsts, '69-'73.	96	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	Gal. & Chic. firsts	98
Harlem thirds, '68	72½	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	92	L. E. & Wabash firsts	73
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	94½	L. E. & Wabash seconds	44
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c firsts,	93¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77½

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union, for the last week, compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Nov. 16	$137,580,635	$111,191,204	$41,461,833	$8,199,615
Boston, Nov. 16	51,962,072	28,578,450	7,180,001	6,268,597
Phila., Nov. 18	21,620,794	19,591,141	7,068,809	2,226,422
Total	$227,891,491	$154,660,795	$55,709,643	$17,694,794
Last week	231,418,446	157,810,439	55,444,626	17,819,789
Last year	214,187,605	111,407,184	28,023,536	19,163,769

Adding to the above Specie strength of the three cities interested in the Government negotiations, $12,000,000 in the three Sub-Treasuries last week, we have a stock of Bullion nearly or quite equal to that of the Bank of England.

The following is the Specie List per steamer *Asia:*

Uttley & Sons	£1,100
F. McDonald & Co.	1,400
Total	£2,500

The *Bank Note Reporter* of Messrs. THOMPSON has the following note from the Bank Department at Albany, against the practice adopted by some of our City Banks, of engraved or lithographic signatures to bank-notes:

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: To the questions contained in your letter of the 15th inst., received this morning, we reply that we do not regard engraved signatures upon Bank bills or notes as a compliance in letter or spirit with the provisions of sections 3 and 21 of the General Bank Law of 1838.

The laws previous to the act of 1838, prohibited banking and the circulation of bills as money, except by special charter. The Constitution forbidding special legislative charters for banking, it follows that the only authority for banking, and the issue of currency or bank-notes to circulate as money, must be found in the general laws for this purpose.

SEC. 21 declares that all bills issued and put in circulation as money, *shall be signed* by the President and Cashier thereof. Now we do not believe that the Legislature intended that the work of an artist should constitute the "signing" therein contemplated. To make the matter still clearer, however, section 3 of the same law declares that before the Association or Bank is authorized to circulate these bills as money. They shall *execute and sign* such notes *in the manner required by law* to make them obligatory promissory notes, &c. To engrave a signature to a common note of hand, therefore, would not, in our judgment, be executing and signing it "the manner required by law to make it an obligatory promissory note."

Besides this, to admit the principle would undermine the foundation of all the security intended by the Constitution and the Legislature in the establishment of this Department, and the deposit of ample security for the issue only of such notes as were properly registered and *countersigned* here. If the President and Cashier may have engraved signatures on bank notes, we see no reason why the Bank Department may not have engraved registry signature. Add to this engraved numbers on the note, and you have a mere picture, instead of the "obligatory promissory note" recognized by the banking laws, and registered and *countersigned* in the Bank Department under the responsibility and direction of its Superintendent.

Respectfully yours, (Signed)

EDWARD HAND, Deputy Superintendent.

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, November 16:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	8,168 05	236,557 14
Shipped South	14,262 07	743,567 05
Total	22,430 12	980,124 19

For corresponding time last year:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	6,901 05	222,380 07
Shipped South	13,784 14	740,782 18
Total	20,685 19	963,163 05
Increase		16,961 14

The earnings of the Michigan Central Road for the second week in November were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$17,683 61	$14,582 00
Freight	31,462 12	46 585 30
Total	$49,149 73	$61,167 30
Increase		$12,017 57

The details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the same week are:

	1860.	1861.		
Freight	$33,401,54	$41,371 17	Inc.	$7,969 63
Passengers	7,459 41	6,559 98	Dec.	8,994 43
Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,100 00	Inc.	100 00
Total	$41,860 95	$49,031 15	Inc.	$7,170 20

The Galena Company have declared a dividend of *five per cent.*, payable in New-York on the 1st January.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 18.	LOANS. Nov. 11.	SPECIE. Nov. 18.	SPECIE. Nov. 11.
Philadelphia	$3,586,000	$3,639,000	$1,219,000	1,085,000
North America	3,254,783	3,281,972	745,980	758,068
Farmers & Mech.	4,809,917	4,661,103	1,368,387	1,299,804
Commercial	1,730,009	1,729,000	290,000	454,000
Mechanics'	1,771,000	1,811,500	295,782	270,000
N. Liberties	1,445,000	1,439,000	338,000	346,000
Southwark	914,701	895,421	308,934	334,769
Kensington	711,968	720,828	181,816	177,708
Penn Township	733,992	736,853	192,659	212,686
Western	1,456,339	1,378,815	697,550	630,620
Man. & Mech.	1,201,220	1,208,770	184,175	178,410
Commerce	772,233	726,690	208,651	243,142
Girard	2,146,962	2,264,103	270,677	260,384
Tradesmen's	551,405	548,987	147,550	161,425
Consolidation	552,918	554,014	87,149	96,988
City	834,497	840,984	145,380	134,185
Commonwealth	488,868	484,403	87,107	96,580
Corn Exchange	461,000	499,000	124,000	120,000
Union	449,000	451,000	74,000	58,000
Total	27,629,794	27,871,443	$7,066,809	$6,917,769

| BANKS. | DEPOSITS. Nov. 18. | DE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamship *Baltic* arrived at this port yesterday from Port Royal, but she brought no news of consequence additional to that brought by the *Atlantic*. The mails brought by these two vessels are very heavy. The Post-Office Department yesterday received notice that fifteen thousand letters were received by the *Atlantic* alone. They were forwarded from Hilton Head without the prepayment of postage, and the Department has ordered that they shall be sent to their destination, the postage to be collected when delivered. A Post-Office is to be established at Port Royal immediately, a blank commission for the Postmaster, to be filled by Gen. SHERMAN, having already been sent out. In the course of a week, it is expected, the Treasury Department will also take steps regarding the collection of the customs there,

A naval expedition which has attracted but little attention has been preparing for the last few weeks, and is probably already on the way to its destination. About fifty old whalers have been purchased at New-London, Sag Harbor, Mystic, New-Bedford and other points. They have been loaded with stone, which will assist materially in sinking the craft, and keeping them in their places when they shall have been sunk. The fleet, which was to have sailed on Wednesday, is under the command of Capt. JOHN P. RICE, of New-London, and the crews under his command are enlisted for three months' service.

The expedition to the Eastern shore of Virginia has accomplished its objects without the shedding of one drop of blood. We announced yesterday that the rebel camp in Accomac had been dispersed, on account of the inability of the rebel leaders to control their men after the reception of Gen. DIX's Proclamation; and now we have received intelligence that the camp in Northampton County, numbering some eighteen hundred, has also been broken up—the rebels having laid down their arms on the approach of the National troops. Both counties, therefore, are in the undisputed possession of Gen. LOCKWOOD'S forces.

From Washington we learn that important reconnoissances of the enemy's positions were made yesterday, but with what results is not known. A report was current last night that the rebels had been encountered in considerable force.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac remain apparently unchanged. The rebel forces there have been quiet recently—no movement of any kind having been discovered. It is surmised, however, that a considerable proportion of the rebel troops there have been concentrated at Winchester, on the other side of the Shenandoah, in anticipation of an attack from Gen. KELLEY, who is threatening that place from Romney.

Our reports from Missouri this morning are important. One of the first acts of Gen. HALLECK, upon assuming command, looks to cutting off the avenues through which intelligence of military operations have been freely conveyed to the enemy. He has issued orders that hereafter no fugitive slaves are to be permitted to enter the lines, and that all such persons now within them shall be excluded—satisfactory proof having been obtained that many of them are spies. Accounts differ as to the movements of PRICE. One report puts him again on the road to Springfield, while another one asserts that he intends to return to his old camp at Neosho, where the rebel Legislature is in session. Gen. HARRIS is reported to be on the Kansas line, preparing to cross for the purpose of committing depredations in Southern Kansas, and as Gen. LANE is in that vicinity with his force of three thousand men, it is quite likely a collision may occur. The rebel Legislature has passed an ordinance of secession and declared the State united with the Southern Confederacy, Gen. RAINS being elected one of the Senators to the rebel Congress.

The *Asia* and the *City of Manchester* arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, whence the former sailed on the 9th. We thus receive later and highly interesting intelligence. The joint expedition to Mexico was to sail in the course of a few days, Havana having been fixed as the rendezvous. Thence the vessels were to proceed to Vera Cruz in a body. The London *Times*, referring to the terms of the treaty, foresees a variety of embarrassments, that must inevitably lead to disagreements. These chiefly relate to the necessity of recognizing one or the other of the factions in Mexico; England sympathizing with the Liberals, while France and Spain incline to the Reactionary side. In American interests no advance had been made. On the 9th inst., Mr. ADAMS, our Minister in London, was called out, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, to respond to a toast in honor of the Foreign Ambassadors. Having said in the course of his remarks that his mission was to maintain amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain, Lord PALMERSTON followed, expressing his regret at the American trouble, and his hope that it might be speedily terminated. England, he said, would reap one advantage from the war, namely, independence of American cotton supplies. On the same evening, Messrs. MANN and YANCEY, the rebel Commissioners in England, dined with the Fishmongers' Company. Commercial reports indicate continued confidence. The Bank of England had lowered its rate of interest. Consols preserved their tendency to advance.

Mr. J. H. STILLE, of Boston, who has recently resided in New-Orleans as agent for an Eastern manufacturing firm, has just returned North. He left New-Orleans on Oct. 23, and fully confirms the reports regarding the stagnation of business in that city. The stores and wharves were desolate, and grass was actually growing in some of the principal streets. The books and papers of all Northern firms and agencies in the city have been seized, and the work of confiscation has been driven forward with the greatest possible rapidity. Mr. STILLE thinks that there are many Union men in New-Orleans who will yet make themselves heard.

The steamer *Champion* left this port yesterday for Aspinwall. In pursuance with instructions received from Washington, Superintendent KENNEDY was on the pier, attended by a large force of policemen, to examine the passports of all persons intending to take passage.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia* arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Europe two days later. She left Liverpool on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst. The Liverpool Cotton market was firmer, but prices continued unchanged. The Breadstuffs market was steady, and Provisions were dull. Trade at Manchester was restricted, but there was greater firmness in prices, and a further advance was demanded. The English funds were firm and higher—Consols being quoted at 93¾@93¾. An improvement had also taken place in the French Money market.

The Rochester *Union* publishes a letter from Congressman ELY, dated Richmond, Oct. 15, giving a detailed account of the last days of Mr. CALVIN HUSON. It seems that immediately after his arrival at Richmond as a prisoner of war, he was sick for ten days, but then recovered so as to take part in all the discussions and amusements with which the officers whiled away the time, until Sept. 10, when he was taken down with typhoid fever. During the fourth week of Mr. HUSON'S illness, at Mr. ELY'S application, Secretary BENJAMIN ordered the removal of the invalid to private quarters, and he was consequently transferred to the house of Mrs. JOHN VAN LEW, the head of one of the first families in the city. At her hands he received the kindest care and attention, and five days after his removal, on Oct. 14, he died. The funeral ceremonies, on the 15th, were conducted by Rev. J. F. MINES, chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment. The "Richmond Prison Association," made up of the officers now in confinement in that city, and the members of the Masonic fraternity among the prisoners of war, passed resolutions of respect for Mr. HUSON, of thanks to the family who had cared for him during the last days of his life, and of sympathy with those who are bereaved by his death. Mr. HUSON'S remains were interred in Church Hill Cemetery, near the grave of Chief-Justice MARSHALL.

Mr. WHALEY, the member of Congress captured by the rebels under JENKINS at Guayandotte, made his escape by taking advantage of the slumbers of the two men set over him as guard. He had been carried one hundred miles from the place of his capture, and had to swim the Big Sandy, skulk through woods and cross-paths, before he could reach Catlettsburgh, Ky., where he was warmly welcomed, and whence he easily made his way to his home at Ceredo.

CHRISTOPHER HIPP, an alleged rebel spy, formerly a resident of Cincinnati, was arrested near that city on Saturday last, by order of the State Department.

At the Bridesburgh arsenal in Philadelphia, there are not less than 180,000 percussion caps manufactured daily. Sixty sheets of copper are thus consumed, weighing three pounds. It is estimated that a sheet, which costs one dollar, will yield 2,240 caps. Fourteen thousand caps may be filled from a pound of fulminating powder. Since the outbreak of the war, 100,000 German arms have been sent from the arsenal to Washington and other points. Recently, between five and six thousand of them were inspected and sent forward, and about eight thousand more are daily expected to arrive. Over 100,000 sets of cavalry accoutrements have been sent to the arsenal within the last six months, and after undergoing inspection, have been forwarded to such points as the Department has directed—principally, however, to Washington.

The French war steam frigate *Bellone*, LE PEROUSE, commander, from Halifax in four days, arrived at this port yesterday. She is of 450 tons burden, has a crew of 250 men, mounts 38 guns, and has engines of 450 horse power.

The British steam gunboat *Racer*, Commander LYONS, also arrived at this port, yesterday, from Cape Fear on the 11th inst. On the 10th, off Beaufort, N. C., she spoke the steamship *Brazilleire*, cruising, and on the 12th, the British steam-frigate *Immortalité*, hence for Port Royal.

The Mozart Mayoralty Convention met at Mozart Hall last evening, and unanimously renominated Hon. FERNANDO WOOD for the Mayoralty. An address to the electors was read and adopted, expressing the views of the Mayor's supporters as to the necessary amendments to the City Charter.

The German Committees appointed to make arrangements for a grand demonstration to signalize the arrival of Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT in this City, met yesterday in different parts of the City, and concluded to postpone the projected action for the present.

The German Union League met, last night, at Pythagoras Hall, and after lively and protracted debate, during which the claims of Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER were warmly advocated, nominated GEORGE OPDYKE, Esq., as their candidate for the Mayoralty.

The Board of Aldermen last evening renewed the ordinance of July last, with amendments, and appropriated an additional $500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers. The ordinance establishing the allotment system for the funds of soldiers was also adopted, and Mr. A. V. STOUT was unanimously appointed Allotment Commissioner.

The dissenting opinion of Mr. Justic MULLEN, on the Police cases, delivered at General Term of the Supreme Court, will be found in the law column. The Nineteenth Ward School case again came on for trial before Justice LEONARD at the Circuit of the Supreme Court; but went over until the complaint should be regularly amended at Special Term.

There was considerable excitement in the Stock Market yesterday, on the downward turn in prices. The decline appeared to have exhausted itself at the Second Board, and later in the afternoon prices resumed some steadiness. New-York Central 79¾ ₩ cent. Exchange for Saturday's mail is firmer than for the *Persia* on Wednesday, at 108¾ @108½ ₩ cent.

A further reduction in prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs occurred yesterday. At the reduced rates, free sales were made of Flour, Wheat and Corn, especially the two latter articles, chiefly to shippers; and though the freight market was somewhat firmer, heavier engagements were reported. Provisions were more sought after, particularly hog products, prices of which were advancing. The transactions in groceries were very light. Hay, Hops and Tallow were in request. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were brisker and dearer. Whisky declined a shade. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Government and the War—A Word to Members of the Cabinet.

We beg leave to favor the gentlemen of President LINCOLN'S Cabinet with a little fatherly, and of course friendly, advice. We do it partly for their own good, but mainly for the good of the country,—which is of more importance than all of them put together. We beg them not to start topics of public discussion concerning which they differ among themselves,—especially as it is not essential to the public good that they should be canvassed just now,—but to lend all their thoughts and all their efforts to the prosecution of the War, in which they have a common interest, and in regard to which they are all agreed. We are prompted to these suggestions by the following paragraph from our Washington dispatches of yesterday morning:

"Other speeches were made last night at the reception given to GEORGE D. PRENTICE. Besides those reported this morning, Secretary CAMERON being again called upon, *reiterated the sentiments he had previously uttered in reference to accepting the services of any persons in the South* who might offer, and putting arms into their hands. He was followed by Secretary SMITH, *who disavowed such a policy, and stated that it was not the policy of the Administration.* He said that, with our greater numbers, great credit, powerful navy, and the righteousness of our cause, we could conquer the rebellious States without resorting to such a policy as was suggested by Mr. CAMERON."

We submit to both these gentlemen, that it is not a very seemly spectacle for the country or the world, to see two prominent and influential members of the Cabinet thus at issue in regard to the policy of the Administration. It encourages a mischievous idea of dissensions and differences in the Government which do not exist, and awakens a feeling of distrust in the Administration which must seriously impair its ability to carry the country through the perils which surround it. If the whole country understood precisely the relation of the Secretaries of Departments to the President, and the comparatively slight importance to be attached to their merely personal opinions, there would be less danger of harm from such controversies. But they do not. The popular notion is that *the Cabinet* is the Government,—that the gentlemen composing the Cabinet constitute a Board of Directors, by whom all public projects are discussed and decided by vote. Unless we are greatly mistaken, however, this is by no means the case. We doubt whether President LINCOLN has in a single instance submitted any question connected with the conduct of the Government to the vote of his Secretaries. He regards himself as clothed at once with the power and the responsibility of the Administration. Each Secretary is charged with the management of his own Department, and need not concern himself about the approval or disapproval of his associates, or of anybody but the President. Mr. SEWARD, for example, unquestionably writes precisely such dispatches to Lord LYONS and to our Ministers abroad as, in his judgment, the emergency requires,—and probably never dreams of submitting them to the Cabinet, or to any member of it, or to anybody else but Mr. LINCOLN. Mr. CAMERON doubtless does precisely the same thing in regard to the affairs of the War Department.

This leaves to each Secretary full freedom of personal action and opinion, without at all involving the responsibility of the Administration. Mr. CAMERON, therefore, may hold whatever opinion he pleases concerning the Slavery aspects of this war, and Mr. SMITH may differ from Mr. CAMERON as much as he likes, without affecting in any degree the action or the position of the Administration. Nevertheless, as matters now stand, it would be much wiser, in our judgment, for Secretaries to restrain somewhat the ardor of individual opinion, out of deference to the necessities and interests of the country at large. Col. COCHRANE, the other day, saw fit to make a political speech to his regiment—a thing in itself not only unusual but subversive of all discipline—and to make the matter still worse, he urged upon his command a policy, in regard to private property of the enemy, directly opposed to the orders of Gen. MCCLELLAN. Secretary CAMERON, who happened to be present, gave to the speech, under the impulse of the moment, his full and entire indorsement. Possibly this may have been very innocent, for it is not to be supposed that Mr. CAMERON intended any interference with the regular course of military discipline. Still, the general effect of thus giving countenance and encouragement to what is clearly a departure from usage and propriety, in the government of armies in the field, is inevitably bad; and it is greatly to be desired that all such proceedings should be brought to an end. If Col. COCHRANE is to be sustained and encouraged in making political speeches to his command, every other officer in the field will find it necessary to do the same thing. Every camp will thus be turned into a political caucus, and we shall have as many parties as there are political aspirants for honor and office among our officers. We beg the gentlemen of the Cabinet, therefore, to leave all such wranglings and dissensions to the newspapers of the country, which are fairly entitled to a monopoly of them.

As to the Slavery question itself, in its relations to the war, Mr. CAMERON and Mr. SMITH may very safely leave it to the operation of events. If anybody supposes or fears that Slavery is to be strengthened by this war,—that there is any such thing as maintaining Slavery where our armies march, they will soon find out that their fears are groundless. We need no proclamations,—no edicts,—no action whatever on the part of the Government to render this war utterly fatal to the institution of negro Slavery. As to the wisdom of using the slaves as soldiers, and as allies to our army, that is quite another question,—and one worthy of careful attention. Two or three points are tolerably clear in connection with it:—we may rightfully enlist *Union men* in the Southern States to fight the rebellion, whatever may be their color;—it is much better that the negroes should fight against the rebels, under the restraints of military organization, and discipline, than in lawless and savage insurrections;—and there is some danger that if we do not thus employ them, the rebels may. In this connection the following letter from ALEX. HAMILTON, written during the Revolution, may not be without interest:—it may be found in the first volume of HAMILTON'S writings, and is addressed to JOHN JAY, President of Congress:

HEADQUARTERS, March 14, 1779.

DEAR SIR: Col. LAURENS, who will have the honor of delivering this letter to you, is on his way to South Carolina, on a project which I think, in the present situation of affairs there, is a very good one, and deserves every kind of support and encouragement. This is to raise two, three or four battalions of negroes, with the assistance of the Government of that State, by contributions from the owners in proportion to the number they possess.

It appears to me that an expedient of this kind, in the present condition of Southern affairs, is the most rational that can be adopted, and promises very important advantages. Indeed, I hardly see how a sufficient force can be collected in that quarter without it. The enemy's operations there are growing infinitely serious and formidable. *I have not the least doubt that the negroes will make very excellent soldiers, with proper management;* and I will venture to pronounce that they cannot be put into better hands than those of Mr. LAURENS. He has all the zeal, intelligence, enterprise, and every other qualification requisite to succeed in such an undertaking.

I have frequently heard it objected to the scheme of embodying negroes, that they are too stupid to make soldiers. This is so far from appearing to me a valid objection, that I think their want of cultivation, (for their natural faculties are as good as ours,) joined to that habit of subordination which they acquire from a life of servitude, will enable them sooner to become soldiers than our white inhabitants. Let officers be men of sense and sentiment, and the nearer the soldiers approach to machines the better. The contempt we have been taught to entertain for the blacks makes us fancy many things that are founded neither on reason nor experience. * * * *But it should be considered that, if we do not make use of them this way, the enemy probably will*, and that the best way to counteract the temptations they will hold out will be to offer them ourselves. An essential part of the plan is, *to give them their freedom with their swords.* This will secure fidelity, animate their courage, and, I believe, will have a good influence upon those who remain, by opening a door to their emancipation. This circumstance, I confess, has no small weight in inducing me to wish the success of the project; *for the dictates of humanity and true policy equally interest me in favor of this unfortunate class of men.* A. HAMILTON.

But we have no desire to discuss this matter now. It will unquestionably engage the attention of the Government at the proper time, and we have entire confidence that a policy will be adopted which will meet at once the necessities of the country and the just expectations of the people. But meantime we trust the individual members of the Cabinet will not find it necessary to do or say anything which shall encourage the belief of divided counsels in the Administration, or weaken in any way the cordial support to which the Government is entitled in its contest with this rebellion.

Messrs. Mason and Slidell—The Question of Neutral Ports.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* discusses the case of MASON and SLIDELL at some length, and, as perhaps is not to be wondered at, comes to the conclusion that the adjudged cases which have been cited in support of our view of the case, do not cover it, because the *Trent* had neither left nor was bound to a port of the rebel States, and that "the law which placed on a parallel with articles of contraband the dispatches and person of an envoy, is not applicable to either, when conveyed *from one neutral port to another.*" It cites the declaration of the English Government in the Crimean war, which, it thinks, "relates to articles of contraband going *to* an enemy's port and dispatches *from* an enemy's port," and it adds, that "any other view would break up the maritime commerce and mail service of the whole world."

We cannot agree with the *Atlas and Argus* on either point. As to the latter, the principle on which articles contraband of war are condemned is of far wider application. It is not so much the question of the place to which, as of the persons to whom, the contraband articles are destined. This is so laid down very clearly by Judge STORY in the case of the *Commercen* (1 Wheaton 382,) where he held that even provisions carried to a neutral port *for the use of the enemy*, are contraband. If these dispatches had been directed to the English Government, it might have made a difference; but we understand them to be dispatches to rebel agents resident abroad, for the sole purpose of carrying on more effectually the war against us. Every principle of right would allow us to put a stop to such a proceeding, and all "maritime commerce and mail service" must yield to such necessities of war. It is well settled also that, if a neutral ship has enemy's property on board, she may be captured, and, though she herself will be set free, she has no right to complain of the capture. Judge STORY so held in the case of the *Antonia Johanna*, (1 Wheat., 159.) So that if the *Trent* had been captured and brought in simply on account of the enemy's property being on board, she would have had no ground of complaint.

So, too, with reference to the fact that the *Trent* was bound from a neutral port to a neutral port. It is true that the cases cited by the *Atlas and Argus* were all cases of vessels bound from or to a hostile port. The case of the *Orozembo*, to which we referred yesterday, must probably be treated also as such a one, because, though the vessel was chartered in Lisbon, a neutral port, ostensibly to go to Macao, also a neutral port, Lord STOWELL held that the real destination was Batavia, a hostile port.

The case of the *Rapid*, however, (Edwards' Adm. Rep. p. 228,) comes nearer to the point in question. She was an American vessel, bound from New-York to Tonningen, and captured by the English, then at war with Holland. There was on board of her a dispatch, addressed to the Dutch Colonial Minister at the Hague, under cover to a commercial house at Tonningen; and the Court says:

"It must be understood that where a party, from want of precaution, suffers *dispatches* to be conveyed on board his vessel, the plea of ignorance will not avail him. His caution must be proportioned to the circumstances under which such papers are received. If he is taking his departure from a hostile port in a hostile country, and still more, if the letters which are brought to him are addressed to persons resident in a hostile country, he is called upon to *exercise the utmost jealousy* with regard to what papers he takes on board. On the other hand, it is to be observed that where the *commencement of the voyage is in a neutral country, and it is to terminate at a neutral port*, or as in this instance at a port to which, though not neutral, an open trade is allowed, in such a case there is less to excite his vigilance, and therefore it may be proper *to make some allowance for any imposition which may be practiced upon him.*"

And as the master of the ship swore positively that he knew nothing of the presence of the dispatches on board, they being in an envelope directed to a private person, and coming to his hands with a variety of other letters the Court declined to forfeit the vessel, but held that the master, "*as in every other instance in which the enemy's dispatches are found on board a vessel*, has justly subjected himself to all the inconveniences of seizure and detention and to all the expenses of those judicial inquiries which they have occasioned." It is worthy of note also that these dispatches were not strictly dispatches, and proceeded from a person who was not clothed with any public official character.

On the authority of this case, therefore, it is clear that if the *Trent* had been captured as prize, she would have been condemned, unless her master had been able to swear positively that he knew nothing of the noxious character of the articles he had on board; and even then he would have had no claim for damages, but would have been compelled to pay costs. The fact of her being bound from and to a neutral port, would have had weight only in reference to the caution required of him—none at all if he took them on board knowingly.

But, as we have said before, this is no question of the forfeiture of a vessel, but of the destruction of dispatches. And there is not an intimation anywhere in any of the decisions, that the dispatches should not have been seized under whatever circumstances. Clearly no such rule could be established. If these dispatches were of a hurtful character we were justified in preventing their transmission.

So with reference to the stoppage of an ambassador. The *Atlas and Argus* doubts whether the law will cover the case of a hostile ambassador going from a neutral port to a neutral port. Does it suppose that in case of a war between England and France, England would allow a French ambassador to come without hindrance to this country, to negotiate a treaty offensive to her, merely because instead of starting from Havre, he crossed the French frontier and shipped from Amsterdam or Genoa? She would not be stopped by any such flimsy objection as that. She would capture the vessel, whether American, or Dutch, or Italian, and confiscate it as prize for violation of neutrality, unless it was made clearly to appear that the shipmaster knew nothing of the character of his passenger, and she would say, "The law is that you may stop the ambassador of your enemy *on his passage*, and it makes no difference whether he goes from a hostile or a neutral port. His going is just as hurtful to me in either case, and it is because that going is hurtful to me that I stop it." And she would be justified by the recognized principles of international law.

The Great Stone Fleet.

A fleet of thirty vessels, some of them of the largest class whalers, have sailed from New-London and New-Bedford, laden with stone for the purpose of closing up one or more Southern ports. Provision is made for scuttling them when they arrive at the places of their destination. We presume these to be Savannah and Charleston.

We take it that Government has no intention of throwing obstructions in the way of commerce after the rebellion may be put down. After the capture and opening of Port Royal, the ports named may be closed without injury to any, except to the cities themselves. Port Royal has a harbor infinitely better than either, and is a better outlet for the produce of South Carolina and Georgia. By sealing up the former, we have the entire control of the sea-going trade of these States, and make our embargo effectual without the employment of a ship off the coast of either. When these harbors are closed so that no ship can depart or enter, the rebels will begin better to appreciate their helpless condition. One of the most celebrated cities of Europe, Antwerp, was destroyed by the closing of the channel of the Scheldt. We propose to perform the same office for Charleston and Savannah, having first opened another outlet, so that the trade of the South may not suffer, but pass, at least till peace is declared, under the surveillance of our guns.

In this way we are very rapidly narrowing the circle of our operations on the coast, closing such harbors as we choose, or may find it difficult immediately to capture. Such as we have retained possession of, or may capture, will suffice for all the wants of trade.

This game of opening the ports, upon which the rebels have staked their all, will be played out long before any other power could interfere, if it desired to do so. The rebels cannot but regard our proceedings with terror and dismay. They cannot lift a finger in resistance, or to prevent the cities through which their commerce has been carried on from becoming desolate wastes. They have tasted many a bitter cup since the rebellion broke out, but this last one is the most fatal chalice yet commended to their lips.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE, BUT VERY DOUBTFUL.—We find the following extract of a letter, said to have been received "by a gentleman in this City from a reliable source," in the columns of the *Journal of Commerce*:

CAIRO, Nov. 14.

I think I wrote you about the battle below here. It was a grand and fearful sight; which I shall never forget. Yesterday I went down with a flag of truce to return some prisoners. We were met very cordially. Gen. POLK himself came on board. He is a fine type of the old-fashioned gentleman—courteous and polite. I knew several of the persons with him. They are all as firm and confident they possibly can be—have not the faintest idea of giving up.

One thing surprised me, and that was to hear a General say that he did not believe in the right of secession, and did not shield himself under that; that they were *rebels*, and he gloried in the name. But, said he, let your man *Lincoln come out and say that the Dred Scott decision is right, and that the South shall have equal rights in the Territories*—in other words, that the old Democratic view of the Constitution shall be fully established, and they would *lay down their arms*, and return to their homes. Otherwise, they will fight until the last man and woman is under the sod.

We parted with great cordiality, all wishing soon to meet, that the great question of difference might be removed, and we all be brothers, as of old. They want to fight, and that soon, and they will fight hard.

Gen. POLK may have said what is here ascribed to him,—and he may possibly believe it. But if he were to attempt to act upon it,—if he were to "lay down his arms" upon such an assurance as he says would satisfy him, he would be shot by his superiors for mutiny. It is possible that they may have made him believe that this is all they are fighting for, in order to enlist him in their cause. But they know better. They know perfectly well that the question of Slavery in the Territories is merely an incident of the general controversy,—that the real contest is for dominion,—that what they seek and mean to have is absolute control over the Government of the nation: and having failed in this they are determined to have a separate national existence of their own.

Gen. POLK may deceive himself into support of the rebellion by supposing that the nature of the contest is what he alleges:—but those who are more familiar with the political history of the country than he is, know better.

The Contest for Mayor.

The grand canvass for Mayor is fairly opened at last. We have a clear view of the whole field, and can form some reasonable estimate of the probable result. The Mozart Convention met last night and nominated Mayor WOOD for reelection, as the special champion of Municipal Reform and of the War for the Union. There's nothing like cool courage, even if it does verge on arrogance, in a political canvass. FERNANDO takes the bull by the horns, and demands an election to reform the very abuses for which he, far beyond any other man, is generally held responsible.

His Committee are confident that the Legislature during the coming Winter, will effect some very radical and important changes in the City Charter. We agree with the Committee in this opinion. One of the most imperative duties of the Legislature at its coming session will be to strike at the root of the gigantic abuses,—the corruptions in the use of patronage, the profligate expenditures of public money, the extravagant and unjust system of fees attached to several of the Executive offices, and other sources of misgovernment by which our City has hitherto been so sadly and so hopelessly oppressed. We hope its members may have the courage to strike at the very heart of these abuses, and give the solid and substantial portion of our citizens the chance of securing the rights and promoting the welfare of the City. Whether this can best be done by increasing the power of the Mayor, is a question to be considered here after.

In one part of this address we cordially concur. Municipal reform, however much it may be needed, is not to be expected from Tammany Hall. Political partisanship will rule that organization without regard to the welfare of the City itself.

Meantime, Mr. OPDYKE'S strength is increasing visibly every day. In addition to the Republican nomination, he has now received that of the Tax-payers, of the Syracuse Unionists, and of the largest portion of the Germans. With vigorous effort on the part of his friends, and of the united action of those who do not wish Mayor WOOD'S reelection, and who do not believe in the possibility of electing Mr. GUNTHER, Mr. OPDYKE can be elected.

Lord Palmerston on American Affairs.

By the *Asia* we have a brief synopsis of the speeches of the American Minister and Lord PALMERSTON, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, which is an occasion for ventilating opinions by persons in high official positions. Mr. ADAMS, our Minister, in response to the toast to the Diplomatic Corps, said he was there to cement the friendship and good feeling between the two countries. Lord PALMERSTON volunteered a reply, in which he assured Mr. ADAMS that his Government had his Lordship's sympathies; that he hoped soon to see peace restored to our country; and that England would, in the end, be greatly advantaged by the war, in securing for her supplies of cotton from other sources than the United States—a very sensible view of the case. The speech of Lord PALMERSTON was in the most conciliatory and friendly tone.

In keeping with this, is the action of the British Government in sending arms to Canada. No more cannon are to be sent there the present season, as was intended, on account of the prospective closing of the St. Lawrence. England, apparently, has not taken the first step in view of a probable collision with the United States. We may rest assured she would not provoke one till her North American Provinces were fully prepared for the struggle. No preparations can now be entered upon for a six-month at least. The whole news, as well as the action of the British Government, is of the most favorable character, and should be a conclusive answer to those whose business it is to work upon the fear of the public, by constantly asserting that war is imminent between the two countries.

SOLDIERS SENDING MONEY HOME.—The amount of money sent home by soldiers in the field to their families, is very remarkable. Paymaster PANGBORN arrived day before yesterday from Port Royal, in charge of remittances from the army in that neighborhood. We understand that of $400,000 disbursed there, over $250,000 was sent at once by the soldiers to their families. Fourteen large mail-bags were dispatched for that purpose, containing over 14,000 letters. Surgeon STONE, of the Tammany Regiment, arrived yesterday, bringing $11,000 from the men of that regiment alone to their families in this City. The money is inclosed in an envelope, and directed to the person for whom it is intended,—the amount being certified by the proper officer. Another letter is sent to the same address, advising the person interested where to call for the money. Dr. STONE deposited all the money committed to his care in the Savings Bank of Alderman PURDY, in Irving-place, where the claimants receive it at call. This is a very important and interesting feature of the army service.

The Late Lieut. George W. Snyder.

The Washington papers announce the death of this talented young officer, after a short illness from typhoid fever. Lieut. SNYDER graduated at West Point with distinguished honor at the head of the class of 1856, and was appointed to the Engineers, in which corps he proved himself a most efficient officer. In August, 1860, he was assigned as assistant to Capt. JOHN G. FOSTER, then in charge of the defences of Charleston harbor. He was one of that heroic band who defended Fort Sumter so gallantly against the fearful odds arrayed against them, and when the flag-staff was shot down, he was the officer who planted it on the ramparts.

After the fall of Sumter, he returned with Major ANDERSON'S command to New-York, and started almost immediately after his arrival with the expedition which sailed for the defence of the Capital. At Washington he was assigned to duty at the Engineer Bureau, and was actively engaged in constructing the superb earthworks which now defend that city.

Zealous and unshrinking in the discharge of his duties, no matter how disagreeeble they might be, he overtasked his body, and fell an easy prey to the fever which ended his career. His former comrades in arms mourn in him the loss of one of the brighest ornaments of their profession, and his country has lost the services of an upright, fearless and devoted officer.

CITY POLITICS.

MOZART MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

Unanimous Renomination of Mayor Wood—The Address of Mozart to the Electors.

The Mozart Mayoralty Convention met last night, at Mozart Hall. There were 220 delegates present. Hon. ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE omciated as Chairman, and Messrs. JOSEPH W. BROUCK and P. H. JACKSON as Secretaries.

Mr. GEORGE C. GENET, as soon as the Convention was organized, moved the renomination of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD for the Mayoralty. He said that the nomination of Mr. WOOD would be indorsed, not only by the Democracy of this City, and County, and State, but of the North, and that even *beyond the serried ranks of our troops* it would be received as an indication that the Democracy of the City of New-York is true to the Constitution and to the rights of all who have been protected under it.

The announcement of Mr. WOOD'S name was received with three times three, and upon calling the roll every delegate but one announced that Mayor WOOD was his choice for renomination.

Mr. PATRICK BURNS of the Seventeenth Ward was the single exception, and he boldly announced his preference for JAMES T. BRADY. The utmost confusion prevailed for several minutes, and cries of "put him out," "down with him," were freely uttered. PATRICK, however stood his ground manfully, and at length succeeded in obtaining a hearing. He then said that while Mr. BRADY was his first choice, he would yield to the majority and support the regular candidate. He moved that the nomination of Mr. WOOD be made unanimous, which was carried amid uproarous cheering.

Messrs. GEO. C. GENET, JAMES CROSSMAN and BENJAMIN RAY, were then upon motion appointed a committee to report an address.

The Committee immediately reported the address, which will be found on our second page.

A Committee of two from each Ward was appointed to get up a ratification meeting. It is understood that the meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute the Friday previous to the election.

A Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to notify the Mayor of his renomination.

Huge posters were produced bearing the name of Mr. WOOD, and intended for distribution throughout the City. A general scramble took place among the delegates to secure each his portion. Order was, however, soon restored, and after hearing from the President of the German Central Committee that that organization had indorsed Mr. WOOD, the Convention adjourned, amid cheers for the nominee.

THE GERMAN UNION LEAGUE.

George Opdyke Nominated as their Candidate for the Mayoralty.

The German Union League met, last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, Dr. H. N. WILHELM in the Chair, and Mr. G. MANCHOT, Secretary.

The meeting came to order at 8 o'clock, and the list of delegates having been scrutinized and adjusted, all persons not delegates, or connected on duty with the Press, were politely requested to withdraw.

Mr. WESENDONCK, as Chairman of a Committee of Five, appointed, at the last meeting of the League, to confer with the Committees of other German and American organizations, relative to a candidate for the Mayoralty, reported that on Saturday last the five German Committees, viz., of the Republican, Democratic, Independent Democratic, Kuester Club and League, had met and had appointed a second Committee to confer with the American organizations. The two candidates sustained by the German League were LOUIS B. WOODRUFF and C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

The Committee waited upon the Tammany Hall organization on Monday and were uncourteously allowed to remain outside of the meeting until the nomination of Mr. GUNTHER was finally communicated to them. The two prominent names now left before them as the nominees of the two leading parties were those of Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE by the Republicans, and Mr. GUNTHER by Tammany Hall.

The report having been accepted, and speeches limited to five minutes each, upon motion of Mr. TSCHIRNER, seconded by Mr. KUEPPER, Mr. OPDYKE was suggested as the candidate of the League. Mr. GUNTHER was also named by Mr. OTTENDORFER, seconded by several delegates. A long and earnest debate ensued, Messrs. BRILL, DITTENHOEFFER, LEVY, WESENDONCK, FRANKENHEIMER and SCHMIDT, participating. At length a vote was reached, and Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE received 40, Mr. GUNTHER 29 votes.

A motion to make the nomination unanimous was opposed, but Mr. DITTENHOEFFER and others regarding this as an empty American form, the Chairman, Mr. WESENDONCK, acting for Dr. WILHELM, who had been called away, declared Mr. OPDYKE the nominee, and the League adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

Mr. Opdyke Accepts the Nomination for Mayor.

The following is Mr. OPDYKE'S letter accepting the nomination for Mayor:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1861.

Hon. David R. Jaques, President of the Republican Mayoralty Convention:

DEAR SIR—When the Convention over which you presided honored me with its choice as a candidate for Mayor, I asked time to deliberate on the proffered nomination. Before deciding the question, I desired to know whether its choice would be generally acceptable to those who are earnestly seeking reform in the City Government; for I felt unwilling to place myself in a position which might defeat their desire by preventing united effort in behalf of some other candidate.

Since, then, however, your choice has been sanctioned by three other highly respectable Conventions, emanating respectively from the People's Union, the German Republican, and the Tax payers' and Citizens' Union. Under this concurrence of action, I do not feel at liberty to decline the nomination so generously tendered.

You will therefore be pleased to make my acceptance known to the Convention, and at the same time give my assurance that, if elected, my best efforts shall be exerted in behalf of the interests, the honor and the welfare of the City.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

Republican Central Committee.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. OPDYKE FOR MAYOR INDORSED.

The Committee had a protracted meeting at their Rooms, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, last evening. After the transaction of some routine business, a letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Mayoralty, from Mr. OPDYKE, was read. The following resolutions were then offered by ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, of the Fifteenth Ward, seconded by JOHN KEYSER, of the Ninth:

Resolved, That the nomination of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York meets our hearty approval, and shall receive our energetic support.

Resolved, That his practical intelligence, eminent ability and unbending integrity commend him to the suffrages of all who desire an honest and economical administration of our municipal affairs.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously; whereupon, after listening to several speeches, the Committee adjourned. After adjournment, a call for a grand Mayoralty ratification meeting was numerously signed.

The Mozart Aldermanic Convention.

The Mozart Aldermanic Convention of the Sixth District met last night pursuant to adjournment, and adjourned till to-night.

Republican Aldermanic Convention.

The Republican Aldermanic Convention of the Twelfth District met last night, and adjourned to the 25th inst.

Tammany School Conventions.

The Fourth, Seventh, Tenth and Sixteenth Tammany School Conventions met last night pursuant to adjournment, with the following result:

Fourth Ward.—Adjourned till the 23d inst.

Seventh Ward.—Adjourned till to-night.

Tenth Ward.—School Commissioner, Daniel Slote; Trustees, Wm. McCaffie, Gideon Ostrander; Inspector, L. Francis Barnes.

Sixteenth Ward.—Adjourned.

Tammany Police Justice Convention.

The Tammany Hall Nominating Committee met last evening at the corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, and unanimously nominated WILLIAM DODGE as their candidate for Police Justice of the Third District.

The Tammany General Committee.

This Committee met last evening, and unanimously indorsed the nomination of C. GODFREY GUNTHER for Mayor. They will meet again Monday night, and make arrangements for a grand ratification meeting to be held on Tuesday evening.

National Union Councilmen.

The Fourth Councilmanic District National Union Convention did not meet at the place designated.

MRS. BROWING'S POEMS.—A very beautiful and convenient edition of the poems of Mrs. BROWNING, the most gifted and original female genius of this century, has just been published by JAMES MILLER, who succeeds C. S. FRANCIS & Co., the well-known publishers in Broadway. It is in three duodecimo volumes, in blue and gold, neatly printed and handsomely bound, and must prove most acceptable to the admirers of this most remarkable woman.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

RENEWAL OF THE APPROPRIATION OF $500,000 FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS, WITH AMENDMENTS—APPOINTMENT OF A. V. STOUT AS ALLOTMENT COMMISSIONER.

At a regular meeting of this Board last evening, Aldermen CORNELL in the Chair, the ordinance appropriating an additional half million dollars for the relief of the families of volunteers—being a renewal of the same ordinance passed in July last—coming up, Aldermen BRADY offered an amendment, providing that Dr. Griscom and A. A. Denman should have nothing to do with the distribution of the fund.

Alderman FROMENT objected to the amendment, as a piece of special and petty legislation, unworthy the dignity of the Board; and Alderman DAYTON defended the character of the two gentlemen sought to be tabboed, and averred that they were the very best men that could be selected for the positions they now occupy.

Alderman BRADY'S amendment was carried—8 to 5.

On motion of Alderman FROMENT, it was agreed to take up the ordinance in sections.

Alderman GENET moved that Section 2 be so amended as to give the appointment of the distributors of the fund to the Comptroller and City Chamberlain jointly, instead of to the Comptroller alone. Carried—11 to 3.

The 5th Section was amended by increasing the allowance for the oldest child of a family to $1, instead of 50 cents per week, the remaining members getting the same as heretofore, provided that no family shall receive more than $5 per week.

Section 8 was so amended as to apply to the families of all soldiers who are actually enrolled and in the service of the United States, whether they be at the seat of war or not.

Alderman FROMENT offered an additional section, which was adopted, intended to prevent the payment of allowances to the agents of parties entitled to the same, and providing that in case of intemperance on the part of heads of families entitled to the money, the allowance may be paid in groceries and other necessary articles.

The entire ordinance was then unanimously adopted as amended.

A communication from the Street Commissioner, asking for an additional appropriation of $20,000, for the repair of roads and avenues, was laid over under the rule.

The ordinance establishing the allotment system, together with the resolution appointing Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, as Allotment Commissioner, was unanimously adopted.

Alderman FROMENT offered thefollowing resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at his earliest convenience, if in his opinion it is competent for one person to remain in, or retain possession of, a City or Charter office while occupying an elective County office.

The resolution is supposed to have reference to the case of Alderman GENET, County Clerk elect, who, it is said, purposes to retain his seat in the Board of Aldermen. Some routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday next at 5 P. M.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

THE SEMI-MONTHLY REPORT.

The regular meeting was held yesterday, Mr. NICHOLSON in the Chair.

The Committee of the Whole report that 570 persons have been transferred, since Nov. 7, from the City prisons to the Work-house on Blackwell's Island.

The Commissioners have addressed the following circular to the heads of the several institutions:

There is in various departments a glaring neglect in the care and inspection of the outhouses, by-places and localities in and about the institutions, which are less observed than others by the Commissioners in their visits. They therefore notify all persons intrusted with the minor as well as the more public and important portions of the institutions, that unless these parts are properly cared for and kept in order, more faithful officers will be found to perform the service required. S. DRAPER, President.

The cash receipts for the two weeks ending to date, amount to $1,879 46.

The number of inmates remaining in the various institutions Nov. 16 was 8,004; admitted since Nov. 9, 2,011; died, 34; discharged, 1,512; sent to Blackwell's Island, 397.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INSTALLATION.—Last evening the Second U. P. Presbytery of New-York installed Rev. G. CAMPBELL Pastor of the West Forty-fourth-street United Presbyterian Church. Rev. HUGH H. BLAIR preached the sermon and presided. Rev. D. PATTERSON addressed the Pastor, and Rev. Mr. BRUSH the people. The exercises were very interesting and appropriate. The attendance was large. The prospect of this Church is now very encouraging.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—Officer NIVEN, of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested THEODORE SPRINGSTEIN, aged 16 years, upon the charge of breaking into the saloon of FRANCIS FAIRE, No. 99 Fulton-street, and stealing therefrom three silver watches and $3 in coin. Justice CONNOLLY committed the accused for trial.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POLICE.—Yesterday the Police Commissioners received and accepted the resignation of WM. LITTLE, of the Fifteenth Precinct JAMES G. FOLWELL, of the Third Precinct, was dismissed.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE IN A STEAM SAW-MILL—TOTAL LOSS ABOUT $10,000.

A fire was discovered about 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the four-story building No. 173 Suffolk-street. The fire originated on the second floor, and before it was extinguished, destroyed property to the amount of over $10 000. The building is owned by BEGERLE, GRAY & MARLHALL, and was damaged to the extent of $3,500. Insured for $4,000 in the Pacific, Rutgers and Broadway Insurance Companies. The first floor was occupied by REICHARDT & Co. as an extensive steam saw-mill. Their loss was about $1,000, upon which there is no insurance. The second floor rear was occupied by CHARLES BRODBACH, a turner. His loss is $350; no insurance. The second floor front, occupied by A. HALBERSTADT. Loss $400; no insurance. Part of the same floor was used by Mr. WERL, turner. Loss $300; no insurance. Mr. C. KIESELBACH, and JOHN GIERRALMAN, occupied the third floor. The loss of the first was $300; that of the latter $200; no insurance. The fire extended to the adjoining four-story building, No. 171 Suffolk-street, and did considerable damage before it could be subdued. The basement was occupied by J. BECHERER, turner, who was damaged to the extent of $100. Insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The first floor was used as a lager-bier saloon, by R. TRATT. Damaged $150, and insured for $300 in the New-Amsterdam Insurance Company. The second floor was occupied by EBERHARDT & Co. as a fishing-tackle manufactory. Their loss was about $300. Insured for $800, in the Lenox Insurance Company. The third floor was used by ISAAC STRAUS, as a manufactory of leather military accoutrements. His loss is about $200, no insurance. Mr. GLEIDS occupied the fourth floor for the manufacture of musical instrumests. He is damaged about $700, upon which there is no insurance. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown, but Fire-Marshal BAKER has the matter under investigation. The Tenth Precinct Police were early on the ground and aided in saving a large amount of property.

FIRE IN GREENE-STREET.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given at No. 129 Greene-street. The building is owned by M. SCOTT, and was occupied by several colored families, who lost all their furniture, valued at $700. The damage to the building was about $500. No insurance. The fire originated from the explosion of a fluid lamp, in the room occupied by E. BROWN.

FIRE IN A CABINET SHOP.—A fire occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the cabinet-makers' shop of WM. ELLIOTT, rear of No. 69 Charlton-street. About $2,000 worth of stock was destroyed. The building, which is owned by JOHN RUSSELL, was damaged about $1,000. No insurance.

A FIREMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—MICHAEL HANLON, a fireman, while going to a fire yesterday morning, was run over by Engine Company No. 40, in Grand-street, and so seriously injured that he was taken to the New-York Hospital. An examination of his injuries by the attending Surgeon revealed the fact that they would probably prove fatal.

Arrival of the Slave Bark Augusta.

CHARACTER OF HER CARGO.

This vessel was brought to this City from Greenport yesterday morning, in charge of Deputy Marshals LEE and McKAY, and placed in the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. She was seized off Montauk by the coastwise inspector of Greenport, Mr. E. Z. KING. When taken she had nine men on board, including a Mr. GRANT, an old whaler, who was acting as captain at the time, but who says he was intending to go to sea only as mate. Neither he nor the crew were detained, Mr. KING being only authorized to seize the bark. Most of the men, however, reside in the vicinity of Greenport, and can probably be apprehended, if wanted.

The same cargo was found on board the *Augusta* that she had when she was condemned as a slaver some six weeks ago. An appeal was taken at the time to the Circuit Court, and, bonds being given, she was released, and immediately afterwards got a coastwise clearance, and proceeded to Greenport. The Marshal has little doubt, from the character of her cargo and her fitting up, and the strange mode she adopted for getting to sea, that she was destined for a slave cruise. Her owner, Mr. APPLETON OAKSMITH, still remains at Fort Lafayette, and is not allowed to communicate with any one outside.

The German Fremont Reception.

DEMONSTRATION POSTPONED.

The Committee of Eleven appointed at the meeting held on Wednesday evening, to consider the propriety of making a public demonstration upon the arrival of Gen. FREMONT in this City, met yesterday at noon in HELD'S Hotel, and after taking measures to increase their number, by the selection of certain other well-known German citizens as additional members of the Committee, adjourned to reassemble in conjuction with the original signers of the call at FRIEDBORN'S, corner of Stanton and Essex streets, at 3 P. M.

Upon the second meeting, with Dr. DULON in the Chair, letters were read from persons friendly to FREMONT, recommending that no demonstration of the character of the one proposed should be held at the present time. After some debate, the intended action was, for the time being, postponed, the General Committee adjourning, however, to reassemble at the call of the President.

Arrivals in the City.

Prince De Joinville, from Washington; Dr. Mifflin, of Boston; Jno. Kendall and lady, of Canada; and B. W. Tompkins, of Connecticut, are at the Brevoort House.

Commodore Inman, of the U. S. Navy; Gen. Townsend, of Albany; Ex-Gov. Holley, of Connecticut; L. Pruyn, of Albany; R. M. Anderson, of Glasgow; G. A. Austin, of Vermont; R. Pomeroy, of Pittsfield; and J. M. Murdock and E. Clay, of London, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Maslin, of Buffalo; Capt. D. D. Porter, of the U. S. Navy; J. H. Budd, of Philadelphia; J. J. Evans, of Liverpool; K. C. Johnson, of California; Henry Rogers, of England; and Wm. Dudley, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island; Major Z. K. Pangborn, of the U. S. Army, from Hilton Head; W. A. Aiken, Dr. James Lawes, and J. Holbrook, of Connecticut; and James T. Ames, of Chicopee, are at the Astor House.

Judge Norton, of Califarnia; Jas. Lindsay, of England; D. Steward and lady, of New-York; J. A. Hon, of Springfield, Ohio, and W. H. Dennis, of the U. S. Coast Survey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Harwood, of the U. S. N., from Washington, and C. G. Miller, of Buffalo, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

G. Breane, of Paris; A. W. Brown, of the U. S. A.; T. W. Dearborn, from China, and Charles E. Johnston, of England, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Murder Trial.

Henry Curtis, *alias* William Willetts, was placed on trial in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge EMOTT and Justices STILWELL and HOYT, yesterday, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Policeman David H. Martin, of the Second Precinct Police. Messrs. Britton and Jenks appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and District-Attorney Winslow oonducted the prosecution. A jury was obtained before the panel of eighty, which had been drawn for the Court, was exhausted, and the trial was proceeded with without any vexatious delay. The facts elicited from witnesses placed on the stand by the people, were substantially as follows: On the night of the 5th of August last, the prisoner attempted to break into house No. 130 Adams-street, occupied by Mr. SANXAY; several residents in the neighborhood, and among others, Mr. Anderson, witnessed his proceedings and made an attempt to arrest him; when Curtis found that he was discovered, he ran from Adams into High-street, through High to Washington-street, and through the latter street as far as Prospect-street, when his further progress was stopped by Officer David H. Martin of the Second Precinct Police; the citizens who had followed the fugitive, crying, "stop thief," soon came and found the prisoner and the officer clinchdd and upon the ground. Upon raising and seperating them, it was found that Martin had received a mortal wound in the right side of his neck, from the effects of which he died within a very few minutes. Several persons were near enough to see that Curtis made the stab before the officer used his club. On the person of accused was found a complete set of burglars' tools, skeleton keys, false whiskers, &c. The testimony was nearly all introduced yesterday, and counsel will sum up this morning.

Curtis is well known to the police as an old offender, he having already served out one term in the State Prison. Since his incarceration for this offence he has manifested the most stolid indifference, and has apparently been as light-hearted as the most innocent child. He is evidently an expert in his profession, for on one occasion an attempt of his to escape from jail was discovered just in season to prevent its successful fulfillment, for he had in some way obtained keys that would unlock all the doors between his cell and liberty.

ADDRESS BY HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS.—We learn that this distinguished speaker will deliver an address before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association, in the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 26th inst., on the "Southern Rebellion, and the Constitutional power of the Government to extinguish it."

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of ANTHONY PARE, of Rose Cove, who was drowned a few days since in the East River, at the time of a collision between one of the Houston-street ferry-boats and a small sail-boat, was found yesterday floating in the Houston-street ferry-slip.

THE COURTS.—CIRCUIT COURT CALENDER FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 171, 185, 191, 192, 194, 196, 198, 202, 206, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227. CITY COURT.—Nos. 97, 98, 99, 99½, 100, 102, 68, 112, 61, 29, 37, 39, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122.

The Newfoundland Telegraph Line.

THE STEAMSHIPS JURA AND CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The telegraph line breakers are still at work. The wires were cut on Tuesday night at 8½ o'clock, 33 miles from here, and repaired by 7 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning. There is an improvement in the manner of cutting the wires. They are filed off instead of qeing clumsily cut with a stone.

The *City of Manchester's* news was delayed till Sunday night last, by breaks in the line.

The line has been cut every hour to-day, but we have many men and horses out to repair it as soon as it is cut.

The Harbor Grace line is believed to be utterly destroyed.

The election takes place to-day, and quiet will probably prevail hereafter.

The steamship *Jura*, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 11½ o'clock this morning. A gale from the northeast was blowing. Signaled her to come under the lee shore, but she refused in consequence of the height of the gale.

The steamship *City of New-York* will arrive off Cape Race about midnight, but there are no prospects of boarding her.

The Weather at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A fearful gale from the eastward prevailed last night, with a heavy rain, but it is now moderating.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 21.—FLOUR firm; sales 3,500 bbls. Superfine at $5 62½. WHEAT firm; sales 12,000 bush. Red at $1 34@$1 36; White, $1 45@$1 53. CORN quiet; sales 3,000 bush. at 63c.@65c. OATS, 41c. MESS PORK declined 25c., at $14 25. COFFEE—Rio unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 21c.@21½c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 21—P. M.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT, in car lots, at $1 43@$1 44 for White Michigan. RYE, at 86c. OATS, at 47c.@47½c.; sales 15,000 bushels. CORN active; sales 36,000 bushels Western mixed, at 61½c.@62c., principally, however, at 61½c., afloat. No sales BARLEY; receipts moderate. WHISKY, at 20¼c.@20½c. *Shipped by tows to New-York, Nov.* 20—73,200 bushels Corn, 6,800 bushels Rye, 238,300 bushels Wheat, 43,500 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Feed.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 21—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in better demand; sales last night 22,000 bushels, No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1; to-day 9,000 bushels Chicago Spring on private terms; 4,100 bushels Canada Club $1, and 1,800 bushels do. $1 00½. CORN quiet. BARLEY firm with a material advance; sales 10,000 bushels, Bay Quinte at 65c., and 4,000 bushels Toronto at 80c. RYE firm; sales 3,000 bushels Canada at 68c.@70c. PEAS dull; sales 500 bushels at 64c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. Wheat 22c., Corn 20c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,700 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—800 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bushels Wheat; 13,300 bushels Corn; 21,000 bushels Barley; 12,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 21—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull, and no sales. CORN and other Grains also dull, and nothing doing. CANAL FREIGHTS—Three or four loads to New-York, at 23c. on Corn, 25c. on Wheat, to New-York, and 6c. on Wheat to Rochester. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 21—P. M.

FLOUR weak. GRAIN of all descriptions dull and heavy; no sales reported. WHISKY nominal, at 17c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 6c. to Rochester *Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour. *Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT less active; 71c. for No. 1; 66½c. for No. 2. CORN ¼c. higher; 23c.@23¼c. for mixed, in store. *Receipts*—7,600 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bush. Wheat, 42,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—3,100 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bush. Wheat, 21,000 bush. Corn. Exchange on New-York unaltered.

A Card from P. T. Barnum—Another Living White Whale at the Museum.

In August last I succeeded in bringing to the Museum, two living white whales from Labrador. One died the first day and the other the second day. Even in this brief period, thousands availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing this rare sight. Since August I have brought two more whales to New-York, at an enormous expense, but both died before I could get them into the Museum. A fifth living whale has now arrived here, and will remain in the Museum as long as he lives. Perhaps this will be but a few hours, but in order to prolong his life as long as possible, I have, at an expense of $7,000, laid a six-inch cast-iron pipe from the river to the Museum, through Fulton-street and Broadway, and by means of a powerful steam-engine working night and day, the whale is constantly supplied with pure salt water at the rate of three hundred gallons per minute. This whale (some fifteen feet long) is undoubtedly the greatest "*blower*" in New-York. The Museum having expended altogether a sum not much less than $17,000 in the *whaling* business, this is probably the last attempt that will be made to exhibit a living whale in connection with the other expensive attractions of the Museum for only twenty-five cents. With these remarks, I leave this monster leviathan to do his own "spouting," not doubting that the public will embrace the earliest moment (before it is forever too late) to witness the most novel and extraordinary exhibition ever offered them in this City.

The public's obedient servant,
P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Nov. 20, 1861.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

I—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II—A SUMMARY OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS TRANSPIRED TOUCHING THE REBELLION, both at HOME and ABROAD, since our last issue.

III—A SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS, both foreign and domestic.

IV—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from France and England, containing in detail all occurrences of note in Europe.

V—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—Letters giving inklings of what is going on at the Capital.

VI—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS—Letters from our Special Correspondent at Port Royal, containing full details of all that has transpired since the landing of our fleet; also an important letter from the Gulf, telling the condition of New-Orleans and the assailable points of the city, together with letters from the different divisions of the army, giving all movements made or contemplated

VII—EXTRACTS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS—What the rebels think of the capture of Port Royal, and the way they propose to avenge themselves for the punishment of pirates by hanging loyal officers prisoners in their hands.

VIII—LEADING ARTICLES—The Arrest of Mason and Slidell, additional points in one case; How England Treats Rebel Ambassadors; Provincial Growlings; The Prisoners of War; An Extraordinary Speech; The Joint Expedition to Mexico; Gunboats; and other articles discussing the leading topics of the day.

X—EUROPEAN NEWS—The letters of the American correspondent of the London *Times*, with copious extracts from our foreign exchanges.

XI—A COLUMN OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled from various sources' many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

XII—A PAGE OF CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

The Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 495 Broadway, offer special advantages to purchasers of sewing-machines. In addition to their celebrated Grover & Baker stitch machines, which are acknowledged to be infinitely superior to any sewing-machine in the market, they are now manufacturing greatly improved shuttle or lock-stitch machines, thus affording buyers the advantage of comparing the two leading stitches made by machinery.

Ladies! the best place in New-York to buy Balmorals and Button Gaiters, Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

The Living Whale at Barnum's attracts thousands of ladies and gentlemen daily. The living Hippopotamus, educated White Rats and Mice, and numerous other living wonders, afford hours of delightful entertainment, besides the dramatic performances.

MARRIED.

BLACK—MERRITT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. GEORGE M. BLACK to Miss MARY A. MERRITT, all of this City.

BROWNING—SCOTT.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Lord, D. D., WILLIAM C. BROWNING to ADDIE, only daughter of John D. Scott, Esq., all of this City.

GARRETSON—TOPPING.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, HARMAN GARRETSON to Miss MARY J. TOPPING, both of this City.

DIED.

GEER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, Mrs. LUCINDA GEER, widow of the late Seth Geer, aged 82 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son, Dr. Seth Geer, at No. 125 East 45th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

M'CUNE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 21, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Charles W. and Sarah C. M'Cune, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 97 East 29th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

ROCKWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 21, of consumption, CHARLES EDWARD, son of the late James Rockwell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 East 50th-st., on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLINTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 21, CHARLES A. CLINTON, eldest son of the late De Witt Clinton.

His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

STEINWAY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 21, ANNA, youngest daughter of Henry Steinway, aged 19 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, corner of Lexington-av. and 53d-st., this (Friday) afternoon.

KIRLAND.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 21, after a protracted illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, Mr. JOHN KIRLAND, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 293 West 31st-st.

CHAMPION.—In Westerly, R. I., on Saturday, Nov. 16, MARY W. CHAMPION, wife of John C. Champion.

SUYDAM.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, JEANNIE MESIER, youngest daughter of Henry Suydam, of New-Hamburgh.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ALLETTA VARIAN, widow of the late Thomas J. Stevens, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 West 28th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20, after a short illness, JOHN J. SMITH, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of John M. Smith's sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 West 46th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GERRITSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, JANE VAN BRUNT, wife of Samuel J. Gerritsen, Gravesend, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, A. D. Polhemus, No. 123 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M.

BEEBE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ISABELLA GREENLEAF, wife of Alonzo H. Beebe, and eldest daughter of Franklin Greenleaf, aged 25 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives, friends, and Sandy Hook Pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 97 Ryerson-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

AUTEN.—Drowned, near Fort Clark, Hatteras Inlet, night of 1st inst., JOHN RICHMOND AUTEN, son of James W. and the late Margaret L. Auten, in the 24th year of his age. The deceased belonged to Col. Hawkins' Regiment of Volunteers, and lost his life while in the discharge of his duty to the United States Government.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 605.—NOV. 21, 1861.
8, 4, 66, 43, 15, 61, 72, 54, 11, 2, 35, 64.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 606.—NOV. 21, 1861.
1, 29, 19, 69, 25, 23, 28, 72, 63, 8, 67, 22.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

WANTED—AT A REASONABLE PRICE, A thorough-bred Newfoundland Dog, or one crossed with a St. Bernard, between 8 and 12 months old. Address PICAYUNE, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The following Extraordinary Attractions are on exhibition at all hours:

A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,

From the Coast of Labrador, 15 feet long, of which

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ
PROFESSOR AGASSIZ

says: "It is neither the Right Whale nor the Sperm Whale, nor the Porpoise, but the species known to Naturalists as the BELUNGA, or WHITE WHALE,"

LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIP-PO-POT'A-MUS,

200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS,

Which are made to perform a variety of tricks.

Also, the MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, LIVING ELEPHANT TURTLE, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING RAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The new and brilliant Drama,

THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT!

So universally admired, will be produced

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

At 3 and 7½ o'clock.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation

FROM CANADA.

Mr. Rankin and Foreign Enlistment in Canada—Lord Monck's Court at Quebec—The Wreck of the North Briton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861.

The Canadian papers are blundering so about the Rankin prosecution that the TIMES may as well just set them right. Mr. RANKIN was bound over by the Toronto Police magistrate to stand his trial at the Assizes for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act in accepting a commission from the United States Government. Bail was accepted for his appearance at the next Toronto Assizes, but the stupid clerk of the Police Court bound him over to the Assizes of York and Peel, quite another though but recently separated jurisdiction. So when the next County Assizes are held, Mr. RANKIN will be tried—if he appears—but if he does not appear, his bail will go free, nevertheless. So a precious bungle has been made of the whole matter.

Lord MONCK, the new Governor-General, has been holding a levée here, and Lady MONCK a drawing-room. There was no shaking of hands at the former, —that sort of thing is an American custom his Lordship does not adopt. At her Excellency's drawing room, good music and refreshments were provided for those who attended, in the good sensible fashion followed by the Earl of Eglinton when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Our miniature Court is looking up in the world.

The wreck of the *North Briton*, it is thought, will drive the Canadian line of steamers into the arms of the Cunard or the Galway Company, if either will take it up. The Canadian Ministers are loud in their denunciations of the management of the line, and say the ships have been overladen and otherwise rendered liable to frequent catastrophes. The amalgamation of another Company with the existing one will perhaps give the concern a new start, but I doubt if there is enough business doing here to make a line pay, managed on the expensive footing of the Cunard steamers. The subsidy we give—$516,000 per annum —is not very much for weekly trips, Summer and Winter.

Commander Shaw, of the U. S. Steamer Montgomery.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP MONTGOMERY,
OFF WEST PASS, APALACHICOLA, FLA.,
Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Great injustice is done to Com. SHAW, of the United States steamer *Montgomery*, in a letter from a correspondent on board the United States frigate *Niagara*, published in the TIMES of the 6th of July. As the injustice was unintentional on your part, I trust you will publish the following statement of the facts: On first coming here we found the passes to be so far apart that we could not blockade both, so took up our station at the West. The passes are twenty-eight miles apart instead of three as stated in the letter. On the Commodore's being informed of the distances of the passes apart, and that one vessel could not blockade both, he sent the United States steamer *R. R. Cuyler* to assist, which now lies off the East Pass. At the time of the yacht *Wanderer's* visit, under command of Lieut. BRESS, we were here alone. On making the schooner in the morning we stood out for her, boarded her, anchored and received the coal and water she had for us. On learning that there was a ship at the East Pass, after receiving our supplies, we proceeded to the East Pass. We found there the ship *Finland*, of New York, which arrived there from Liverpool with salt for ballast, several days before the announcement of the blockade.

As she was partly Northern property, and was in no way breaking the blockade, Commander SHAW did not think he would be justified in going in then and seizing her as a prize. After blockading her several weeks, and watching her movements closely, we thought she gave evidence of being in sympathy with, and under control of the rebels, so, when the *Cuyler* came up, a joint expedition was fitted out, which, on taking possession, found such to be the fact. They being unable to work her out, on account of an armed steamboat and schooner coming down from the town to prevent it, burned her.

The whole letter referred to does great injustice to Commander SHAW, which can be proved by the logbook and the evidence of every officer on board.

Tragedy in Kentucky.

A NEGRO MURDERS A CHILD AND IS HUNG BY A MOB.

An extra from the office of the *Zouave Gazette*, publiseed in Elizabethtown, Ky., has the following account of a tragedy in that place:

"On Wednesday night last, a negro boy belonging to WM. SMITH, who resides about four miles below here, entered the house of his master's brother, CYRUS SMITH, and seizing the infant child of MRS. SMITH, dashed its brains out, after which he beat MRS. SMITH with a club, bruising and mangling her in such a manner that her life is despaired of. The negro boy, who was about 18 years of age, was arrested by the picket guard of Company E, of the Nineteenth, and committed to the County jail, in this place, under charge of Company D, for safe keeping. Great excitement prevailed among the citizens during Thursday and Friday, and mob law would have reigned had it not been for martial law. The negro will be tried at the next term of the Court and executed.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On Friday, the 1st inst., Gen. SHERMAN, being applied to by the citizens of Elizabethtown, ordered that the military authorities should hand over the negro to the citizens, which was done.

Our reporter having visited the scene of the murder, gives to us the following statement as coming from MRS. SMITH, and signed by MARY E. SMITH:

'The negro boy came to the house, and inquired if MR. SMITH was in. I told him that he was on the plantation somewhere, when the boy immediately caught hold of me, kicked me out of the house, knocked me down, stamped on my head and breast, until he supposed I was dead, then took the child out of the cradle by the legs, and threw it against the wall, killing it instantly. I recovered enough to get up, when the negro struck me a second time, leaving me dead, as he supposed, and ran off. The baby was only two months old.

(Signed,) MARY E. SMITH.'

On Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861, the boy was taken from jail about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and hung from a tree about two miles from town. A large number of persons were present. The negro admitted he was guilty, but said he was intoxicated, and that a white man here urged him to the deed. The negro was drawn up three times, and after being dead was shot through the body by MR. SMITH. Thus ended this horrid tragedy."

Notice to Mariners.

NAVESINK LIGHTS, MARKING THE APPROACHES TO THE HARBOR OF NEW-YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 19, 1861.

Two new light-house towers are being erected at Navesink, N. J., a few feet in the rear of the two light-house towers, from which the existing lights are now exhibited. On or about the first day of May, 1862, of which due notice will be given in advance, two first order fixed lights will be exhibited from the new towers, and the old towers will be removed. The illuminating apparatus will be catadioptric of the first order, according to the system of Fresnel. The towers are built of reddish grey granite; are each 53 feet 6 inches in height from the base to the lantern deck, having a focal plane above the mean level of the sea of 258 feet. Both lights will have exactly the same elevation. The new towers stand 228 feet apart from centre to centre of the lanterns, and preserve the bearings of the old ones from each other. The intelligent seaman will not fail to perceive that, in approaching the entrance to the Bay of New-York from the southward, after passing the Capes of Delaware, he may see (if within their range) the first order fixed light at Absecom, or the first order revolving or flashing light, (visible once in every ten seconds,) at Barnegat, on the New-Jersey coast, and then the two first order fixed lights at Navesink; or, if approaching from the eastward, after passing Montauk first order light, (fixed, varied by flashes once in every two minutes,) he may see the first order fixed light at Great West (Shinnecock) Bay, or the first order revolving light (once every minute) at Fire Island, from which last light he can shape his course to make the two fixed lights at Navesink. The Navesink lights are 38½ nautical miles to the northward of the Barnegat Light, and 38 nautical miles to the westward of Fire Island Light. The Barnegat and Navesink lights will be seen at the same time in clear weather, in 16 fathoms water, and at 13 nautical miles distance from the New-Jersey beach. The Fire Island and Navesink lights will be seen at the same time in clear weather, in 16 fathoms water, and at 17 nautical miles distance from Long Island beach. The existing lights at Navesink have a mean range of: Revolving light, 22 nautical miles; fixed lights, 20 nautical miles. The two first order fixed lights, to be exhibited from the new towers on or about the 1st of May, 1862, will have a range (under ordinary states of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water,) of 25½ nautical miles, and both will be made at the same time, and both will be seen at the same time when within their range. A new notice will be issued during the ensuing Winter, setting forth the precise night on which the old lights will be discontinued, and the new fixed lights exhibited. By order.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 21
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 23
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25

FROM AMERICA.			
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 23
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *New-York* and *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

CHARMER.—IF YOU WISH TO BE LUCKY IN love, lucky in business, lucky in battle, lucky in everything, buy one of those famous Asiatic charms worn by the Emperor Napoleon, which will be sent to you on forwarding $1 to Dr. CARLTON, Boston, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms reasonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

CONVERSATIONAL COURSE IN FRENCH.—Prof. D. LAGROIX, A. M., No. 143 9th-st., near Broadway, is forming a Day Class for Ladies, and an Evening Class for Gentlemen. Terms $5 per quarter. For references, &c., &c., apply from 10 to 11 A. M., or 7 to 8 P. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., 8th Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NO. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D. LL. D., President; Mrs. PARKS, Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals. Will commence its next term Nov. 25, 1861.

SCHOOL FOR SALE.—THE FURNITURE AND good-will of a first-class seminary—young ladies'—in the upper part of New-York City; present number of pupils over fifty. Address SEMINARY, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

LIMITED TO TEN PUPILS.—A GRADUATE of Yale, an experienced and successful teacher, proposes to open a school in or near 5th-av., strictly limited as above. Address YALE, care of H. E. Reddish, No. 123 Fulton-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. ANDREW J. HUNT, A. M., Principal.—Superior advantages afforded young ladies and gentlemen. Winter Term of 14 weeks begins Dec. 12. Send for a Catalogue.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN GOVERNESS OFFERS A liberal first-class home in a gentleman's family to two young ladies wishing to study music, (harp, piano, singing,) or any of the accomplishments she is teaching to her two pupils—painting in oil or water, wax work, elocution, dancing, &c. Free use of musical instruments and unlimited home comforts can be secured by addressing FRENCH GOVERNESS, care of Box No. 3,712 Post office. Terms $200 until May, board, tuition, use of private carriage, &c.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of Yale College, and experienced in teaching, desires to teach an hour or two a day as a means of avoiding the necessity of discontinuing his theological studies. Christian families in the City who desire tuition for their children, or other persons wishing private instruction, or principals needing assistance, can be referred to R. D. Pardee, Am. S. S. Union; Rev. Dr. Potts, No. 27 5th-av. and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Union Theological Seminary Address A. D. W., Union Theological Seminary.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly educated and with several years' experience in teaching in best City families, has leisure for a few more pupils. Instruction in classics, modern languages, mathematics, &c. Boys fitted for college. The best of references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN Lady, who has taught in England, France, and in this country, desires a few more private pupils, or a morning engagement, in or near the City. She teaches English, German, French and music thoroughly. Terms moderate. Address Miss D. E. F., Station D Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching music and French, would like a few more scholars. Terms for music, $6 per quarter; French, $4. Address M. L., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LADY wishes a situation as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; salary moderate; respectable references can be given. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
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SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
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CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
At $5, $6, $7, $8,
At $9, at $10, at $12, at all prices.
At W. K. PEYTON'S,
EXCELSIOR CLOAK HOUSE,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A BOLD STROKE—NO. 379 BROADWAY, Corner White-st. An importer's stock of superior quality. Men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, at prices never before heard of. Immense lines of neckties, 10 to 50 cents; scarfs, 25 cents, and up. The very best four-ply linen collars, 10 cents each. Gloves, all kinds, awfully cheap. Hosiery, undershirts, drawers, suspenders, ladies' and gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs, all to be sold at what they will bring. A great chance for dealers. Open until 8 P. M.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS, stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents up at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

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S. GOGE,
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BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets in every color. Fall Bonnets at $5 and $6, worth $8. Children's Hats, Velvet Turbins, Straw Bonnets.
L. BINNS, Millinery, largest and cheapest in the World, No. 581 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has excellent City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, of unexceptionable character, wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can give good reference from her last place, where she has lived 11 years. Call at No. 14 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable Scotch girl, and will assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; can produce good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, in a private family. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, &c., seamstress or waitress; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, or to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen by calling at No. 13 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, with City reference, near the Fulton Ferry.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and do plain sewing; has the most satisfactory City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman, or will do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; best references. Call corner 47th-st. and 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to take a place as nurse; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook, one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 80½ 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; being a Protestant wishes a home in a respectable family; has but few connections in this country, and understands all the duties required of a cook, such as baking, pastry, dessert, soups of every kind, poultry of all kinds, and larding; will be found to be accommodating and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. The best City references given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a first-rate washer and ironer; also a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all soups and desserts; has the best of City reference from as super-class family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman, as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, understands milk and butter thoroughly; competent of her business; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; has lived in the first families in the country; wages $9 to $10. Call or send a note to No 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of baking; will wash and iron; would like to go in the country; good home preferred to high wages; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; she understands French and English cooking; would engage in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant; no objection to washing; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastry, bread, cake, biscuit, meats, game, fancy desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands all kind of cooking of game, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman, recently arrived, a situation as cook; understands roast, pastry, soups, game, &c., in all their branches; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; either country or City; wages $8. Apply at No. 20 Prince-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A THOroughly competent person, as cook in a private family; is fully acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking; has had long experience, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant cook wishes a situation in a first-class boarding-house or private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give unexceptionable reference as to character, capacity, &c. Address STUART, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or can be seen at the same number.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has no objection to assist in the coarse washing. Would go to the country; has most undoubted City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully —meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent person as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best City references, if required. Apply at No. 248 9th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant girl, as an excellent cook; the very best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av. To save trouble, none need apply but respectable private families.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as good cook in a private family, and would have no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, until suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle aged Protestant cook, who perfectly understands her business; she does soup, jellies, game, &c.; bakes cakes, pies and pastry of all kinds; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 208 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make jellies and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable female, who understands English and French cooking, a variety of desserts, &c., and is a good baker; good City references. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; would assist with the washing if required; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at 164 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, second floor.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook; perfectly understands her business; first-class references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 144 West 36th-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SPANISH WOman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two respectable Protestant girls wish situations in a family together; one as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or both would be willing to do the work of a small family together; have excellent City and country reference; would have no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 33 5th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and to wash and iron, in the city or country, by a very competent girl, with satisfactory reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., hat-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a smart, industrious servant-girl, a situation to do general housework or kitchenwork, either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook, reliable, economizing, trustworthy and neat; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as cook or laundress; is a good cook, and understands pastry in all its branches; is capable of taking a situation in a gentleman's family; has the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 315 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable, steady, Protestant woman; has no objection to general housework in a small family; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City and country references. Call, for two days, at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room, between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a German girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework in a small family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 18 5th-st., near the Bowery, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of cooking; no objections to go in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 309 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family, or as laundress in a private family; has good reference. Call at No. 192 Varick-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 West 30th-st., corner 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker wants employment by the day in families to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 315 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the drug-store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at or address No. 235 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as dressmaker and seamstress, and understands all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, and is willing to do chamberwork, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front room, top floor; wages $7.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SMART, tidy woman wishes a situation in a private family to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can be well recommended for sobriety, honesty and capability. Call at No. 139 West 18th-st., rear basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework, by a competent girl, or as chambermaid, &c. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 Perry-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation to do housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 47 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 9.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl to do general housework; good city reference can be given. Call at No. 170 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper in a first-class private family. The very best references given as to respectability and competency. Call or address M. W., No. 74 West 37th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a German girl, as housekeeper or chambermaid in a private family. Inquire at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fiuting; can do chamberwork if required. Has good City reference. Call or address No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 164 Ninth-st., 2d floor, opposite the Bible House.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and waitress, by a genteel young girl; has no objection to the country. Good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 120 East 28th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable American young woman, a Protestant; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or children, or would wait on a lady; has no objection to travel or go a short distance in the country; is kind and obliging, and a good plain sewer; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 363 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN of highly respectable character, wishes a situation as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machines; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; very best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-park, second floor.

AS NURSE.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED nurse, a Protestant, wants a situation; has had the entire charge of infants for many years in first-class families in this City; has no objection to grown children; is a good seamstress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for three days in the fancy store, No. 841 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., corner of 35th-st., or a note addressed S. A., Madison-square Post-office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as infant's nurse and seamstress; would assist with light chamberwork; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., 3d floor, near 7th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady, or go in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 277 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO has had many years' experience in the care of children, wants a situation as nurse, or is fully competent to wait on a lady in her confinement; best of references. Call at or address No. 68 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady. Good City reference. Call for 2 days at 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—A GIRL, FIFTEEN YEARS of age, wants a situation in a respectable family, to take care of children and assist at other light housework; she is obliging and willing to work. Good City reference given. Call at 193 East 13th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or do chamberwork and assist with children; has no objection to the country. Good City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing, by a very neat, respectable girl, who is fond of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. She is willing to be useful and obliging, and can refer to ladies with whom she has lived in this City and elsewhere. Call or address ADVERTISER, No. 118 East 14

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REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—Morris K. Jesup, John Kennedy and Gilead A. Smith *against* Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor. Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the Nineteenth day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, NEW-YORK, November 19, 1861.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., AND HARLEM, N. Y., Gas stock wanted. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 39 Nassau-st.

CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT ADJUSTED, collected and negotiated.
ROBERT SEWELL, Attorney, &c., No. 72 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Have Removed to their New Building,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—SPECIfications for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Corrections with fresh beef for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1862, may be obtained, and all information furnished, on application to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st. Proposals received until 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, next.
S. DRAPER, President.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office till Dec. 1, for a plat of ground 100 feet square, if situated on a corner of a street, or 125 by 100 feet if in the interior of a block, between Broome and Great Jones sts., and the Bowery and Laurens sts.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, A $10,000 HIGHstoop house, for $8,000—terms $2,000 down—known as No. 128 East 48th-st.; near 3d-av.; walnut stairs throughout, new style mahogany blinds, and plate glass windows, large sheets, the entire front. See the house this day. Address A. DAVIS, No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, AT ELIZABETHPORT, New-Jersey, well located, in an improving neighborhood; would exchange for improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Address X. Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE very desirable house No. 20 West 29th-st. The house is in good order, and handsomely furnished. It will be let either to a private family, or as a boarding-house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., thoroughly furnished; rent $80 a month.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Auctioneers,
No. 29 Murray and 33 Warren-st.,
Beg to call the attention of
Buyers to their sale of this day,
Comprising
Black gros derhines, plain and
Fancy silks, merinos, all wool,
Plaids, linens, embroideries,
Hosiery, Germantown knit goods,
Shirts and drawers, jackets,
Blankets, shawls, ties,
Gloves, buck gauntlets,
For army use, cloths, cassimeres,
Sealskins, cloakings,
Vestings, &c.
Also, 150 cases felt goods,
In Vernons, Glengarys, Victorias,
Turbans, bonnets, boulevards, and
Caps, all new and
Desirable shapes.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Catalogues ready early.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, paillasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May last, and is almost new. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.
G. T. MORRIS, Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE OF
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway—An elegant collection of choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated artists. Among them will be found the following ORIGINALS:

KANNEMANS.	KOEK-KOEK.
VANSEVERDONCK.	DIDDAERT.
SMETZ.	SCHAEP.
VERMEULEN.	SCHAUMBERG.

And many other fine pictures by well known artists. Most of the above have just arrived from Europe and bear the CERTIFICATES of the artists, and will be sold PEREMPTORILY. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOS,
CARPETS, BUGGY, &c., &c.
DANIEL A. MATTHEWS will sell at his salesrooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., viz.: Parlor suites, black walnut and enameled chamber suites, wardrobes, secretary and bookcases, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, table linen, sofas, sofa beds, chairs, rockers, buffets, extension tables, dining chairs, centre tables, Brussels, 3-ply, ingrain and stair carpets, &c., &c.
ALSO,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
One superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte.
One upright rosewood piano, London make.
One second-hand top buggy.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS. FURS. FURS.
JOHN LLOYD will sell THIS DAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 194 Broadway, the entire stock of a wholesale furrier, consisting of Mink Sets, White Ermine, Stone Marten, French Sable. Also, a large lot of Neuter and Beaver Collars, together with a large lot of Sleigh Robes, such as White Bear, Buffaloes, &c., &c.
Sale positive, rain or shine. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WASHINGTON-ST. PROPERTY
at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The valuable lot with brick houses on front and rear, No. 435 Washington-st., east side, between Vestrey and Desbrosses sts. Lot 24.10x9. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Map, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON AND FOURTH AVENUES, FIFTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREETS, AND STABLE ON TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 22, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
MADISON-AVENUE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—1 valuable lot, 24.8½x75 feet. $5,000 can remain.
FOURTH-AVENUE—3 valuable lots, east side, 25 feet south of 117th-st., each 25.2x95 feet.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—Valuable stable, south side, 75 feet east of Madison-av., being 25x24.8½ feet, two stories high.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-STREET—North side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.—3 valuable lots, each 25x100.11 feet.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, oak extension dining-tables, mahogany sofas, covered in hair-cloth, gilt-frame pier mirrors, painted enameled suites, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany oval centre-table—convertible into a writing-table, rosewood bedstead, mahogany card table, mahogany chairs, covered in hair-cloth, do. rockers, gilt-frame oval mirrors, rosewood easy chair, covered in reps, &c., together with other furniture for furnishing a first-class house. Also several fine pieces of furniture made by Marcotte.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock at the store No. 141 Broadway, parlor, library, dining and bed room furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany, of various and elegant patterns; parlor secretaries, etageres, Canterburies, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, elegant wardrobes, dressing-tables, amoir-a glace, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, carpets, mirrors, buffets, extension dining-tables, hall-stands, chairs, lounges, easy chairs, vases, tea sets, &c., making a very large and well assorted stock of first class goods to which the attention of buyers is invited. Sale positive. Catalogue at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, in the salesrooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and private gallery of oil-paintings, all richly framed, and belonging to a gentleman leaving for Europe, all of which are to be sold without reserve. In the collection will be found the works of Court, Van Hoschgh, Delaporte, Tanneur, L. Noelle, Schaep, Floriani, Hanseman, Miller, H. Newell, Dievieux, W. M. Brown, Beaulieu, B. Konig, Eyers, and others of equal celebrity. They are now on exhibition.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, NOV. 23, AT 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom and galleries, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture, being the entire contents of a large dwelling-house recently furnished, consisting of bedding, carpets, curtains, mirrors, rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, ro ewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture; oak dining-room do., china and glassware, oil-cloth, stair carpets, chandeliers and gas fixtures, kitchen furniture, &c.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 82 John-st., the stock of the Union Porcelain Company, consisting in part of plain and decorated door-knobs, escutcheons, bell-pulls, lever and shutter knobs, plumbers' basins, dishes, coffee and tea cups and saucers, spittoons, tumblers, mugs, wheel casters, &c.; also, a lot of pig lead. Catalogues three days previous to sale. Sale without reserve.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE UNION PACKAGE.
Our articles being of the best quality, agents have the privilege of examining them before purchasing. For this reason, we do not seal our packages, as is usually done by our imitators. We publish a list of the contents of our package in the *Herald* each day. We give a good quality of stationery, and do not fill up with worn-out engravings. See *Herald* of this morning, and read our advertisement. Ours is the original package, and without question the best in the market. We challenge comparison and defy competition. RICKARDS & CO.,
No. 102 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A SKIRT FACTORY AND GOODwill; established four years; name well and favorably known; fixtures and machinery complete and in first-rate order, and sufficient to turn out $100,000 worth of goods yearly; location good and rent low; $3,000 cash required to buy the business. An active party with means can be placed at once in an excellent position and with superior prospects. Principals only treated with—none others need apply. Address, with real name and means, B. & H., Box No. 3,284, Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.—$20,000 TO $30,000 WANTED.—A special or active partner with the above amount, to join a new and strictly cash Dry Goods Jobbing business, commencing Jan. 1. The advertisers have had long experience in cash jobbing houses, and can control the first year a trade of $400,000, paying a profit of ten to twelve per cent. The former monopoly is crushed, and now is the favorable time to commence. Every house commencing on the cash principle and adhering to it, has coined money. Satisfactory references given by addressing, stating where an interview may be had, RUFUS KING & CO., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRSTCLASS FAMILY GROCERY, with stock, lease and fixtures, to a business man. This is an opportunity of rare occurrence. None need apply but those having a full knowledge of the trade.
E. & A. WAYTE, No. 309 4th-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—$1,000 CASH CAPITAL will make $100 every day. Any independent gentleman or lady with the above amount can make a fortune, at a very pleasant business. Address R. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av.
S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Profuse Menses	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Green Sickness	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Sids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Old in the Head, Influenza	50
0	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Deafness	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Difficult Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation, on.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Sunday to Yaphank at 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. for Syosset; 8:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Muncy at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. FARRAN, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3:15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 19, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, Thanksgiving, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

Fare 25 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before High and Light.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer MIDLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Asia and the City of Manchester.

Organization of the Mexican Expedition.

THE FLEETS TO ASSEMBLE AT HAVANA.

Significant Remarks of Lord Palmerston on American Affairs.

England Cannot Afford a War with the United States.

SHIPMENT OF ARTILLERY TO CANADA STOPPED.

The Rebel Agents Entertained by a London Guild.

Threatened Strike Among Cotton Operatives.

The Bank of England Reduces its Rate of Interest.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, from Liverpool at 1 A. M, on the 9th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 10th inst., arrived here last evening.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 6th, calling at Queenstown next day, reached here yesterday morning. Her advices had been anticipated.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The North German Lloyds steamship *Bremen*, from New-York on the 26th ult., arrived at Southampton Nov. 9.

The proprietors of the *Great Eastern* have sanctioned the proposal of the Board of Directors to raise an additional sum of £25,000, to meet the unexpected outlay rendered necessary by the recent accident to the ship. Nearly two-thirds of the sum has been already taken up.

It is expected that the *Great Eastern* will leave Milford Haven for the Mersey next month, and that she will take her departure for New-York, or some other North American port in February.

The Westford *Independent* gives currency to a statement relative to some strange conduct on the part of the Captain of the American ship *E. Z.*, on the occasion of his vessel being aground on the Blackwater Bank. The Captain is represented as having treated those who went to his assistance in the most cruel and barbarous manner.

A fire, attended with melancholy results, broke out on the 5th, on board the ship *City of Agra*, which arrived a few days ago at Liverpool, from Bombay. The ship's cargo included 5,000 bales of Surat cotton, and it appears that in this portion of her valuable freight the fire originated.

The financial accounts from Paris show less uneasiness, but very little tendency to any general recovery of confidence. The demand for discount was not very active, and rates in the open market were ½ per cent. below the Bank of France. The Bourse was firm, and Rentes on the 8th closed at 68.75.

According to a Turin journal, Gen. TURR, in GARIBALDI'S name, has announced to the "Central Committee" that GARIBALDI does not intend to incite any attack on Rome or Venice, and merely desires that the Italian armaments shall be carried to the utmost pitch of strength. He recommends concord in promoting the unification of Italy under VICTOR EMANUEL, and requests those who disapprove his determination to secede from the Committee, and act for themselves. If this statement be true, some of the Italian Government's embarrassments will be materially alleviated; and there is less reason than before to give credence to a doubtful report published by the *Nord*, which asserts that an expedition composed of Sclaves of all tribes is preparing to quit Genoa for the coast of Albania, with the purpose of aiding the Montenegrins, and exciting a general insurrection of the Sclavonic subjects of Austria and Turkey.

The *Pays* asserts that in the engagement which was fought on the 6th inst., between the Turkish troops and the insurgents and Montenegrins, the latter lost 1,000 men.

The insurgents have occupied the town of Farina, near Ragusa.

The insurrection in the Herzegovina is extending.

The European Conference on the Union of the Danubian Principalities has settled all the points which divided the Powers.

The Calcutta and Australian mails reached Alexandria on the 5th, and were due in London on the 12th inst. There is supposed to be no regular mail from China, owing to the lapse of a few months back of one from England.

Calcutta dates are to Oct. 6. Shirtings were active, but Mule Twist was dull. Exchange on London, 2s. ⅛d. Freights were advancing.

Dates from Melbourne to Sept. 26 say the gold shipments since last mail amounted to 187,360 ounces. Exchange was ⅛ ₱ cent. lower.

The ship *Sovereign of the Seas*, from Liverpool, was burned to the water's edge at Sydney. She was scuttled and sunk, but was afterward raised.

THE JOINT EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

THE RESPECTIVE CONTINGENTS.

A letter in the Brussels *Indépendance* states that Spain, as the Power most closely interested, is to furnish 5,000 men, France 1,500, and England 800.

The *Constitutionnel* says the French contingent will consist of a line-of-battle ship, 4 frigates, a corvette, 5 gunboats, and an advice boat. The number of troops will be about 3,000 men, comprising 500 Zouaves and a detachment of cavalry. The horses will be procured in Mexico.

The *Patrie* also says the contingent which France will send will number 3,000 men.

THE RENDEZVOUS AND THE PLANS.

According to the *Patrie*, the allied squadrons have fixed upon the roadstead of Vera Cruz for their rendezvous. That city will be immediately occupied, and should that measure not lead to any satisfactory result, *the allies will successively occupy Tampico, Matamoras, Tacasco, and the town of Carmen, in the Yucatan, and ultimately, if necessary, the City of Mexico.*

The Paris papers of the evening of the 9th announce that the squadrons will assemble at Havana.

THE PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Nov. 8.

The return of the *Emerald*, 51, to the Sound, after an ineffectual effort to reach Halifax, has created considerable interest among the naval community at Plymouth. It appears that the frigate, which left Spithead on the 5th of October, encountered on the 10th, 11th, 13th, and subsequently a succession of heavy gales from north-north-west to south-south-west, from the effects of which she was compelled on the 22d to put back, being then in lat. 48° N., and long. 37° W. During all this time there was excessive rolling, accelerated, it is said, by the weight of her armament. Although thoroughly caulked before departure, she leaked "like a sieve" after the first gale. Subsequently some of the beams and knees in the lower deck and the after sternpost were started. The ship's pumps were broken, and the discharge-pipe of the engines split, by which and other injuries they were several days in a disabled state. It is satisfactory to know that the crew continued well-disciplined throughout the storm and its contingencies. The *Emerald* passed the *Warrior* and *Revenge* in the chops of the Channel on Monday night. Yesterday she got up steam, and, aided by the steamtugs *Prospero* and *Zephyr*, proceeded from the Sound into Hamoaze. It is conjectured that the *Emerald* will not now go to Halifax, but direct from Plymouth to Vera Cruz.

On Thursday, Lieut.-Col. S. N. LOWDER, second in command of the battalion of Royal Marines Light Infantry, about to be dispatched to Mexico, together with Capt. J. Huskisson, Capt. F. H. Nooth, Lieut. M. H. Price, Lieut. J. M. Hamilton and Lieut. W. Menzies, left Chatham for Plymouth, where they embark on board the screw-steamer *Himalaya* with the expedition for Mexico. The *Himalaya* was to sail about the 12th. Capt. PRITCHARD, Woolwich division Royal Marine Light Infantry, has also received orders to hold himself in readiness for Mexico to join the battalion. The Royal Marine clothing establishment is engaged in making 700 blue serge tunics, which are ordered to be got ready with the utmost dispatch for the expedition.

The following troops are ordered to embark in the *Himalaya*: For Halifax.—Royal Engineers—22 men, 1 woman and 1 child. Sixty-second Foot—1 field officer and 2 subalterns. Sixty-third Foot—3 subalterns, 1 staff surgeon, wife and 2 children. Pensioners and their families—2 men, 3 women and 13 children. For Bermuda.—Royal Engineers—2 subalterns, 86 men, 7 women and 14 children; 2 staff surgeons and 1 clerk sergeant, and 2 children of Brevet-Major COLLINGWOOD, with their nurse. At Queenstown, the *Himalaya* will embark, for the same destination, 4 captains, 10 subalterns, 2 surgeons, 570 men, 3 officers' wives, 3 children and 4 female servants, with 25 soldiers' wives and 36 children, from various regiments.

The British men-of-war *Conqueror*, 90 guns, and the *Sanspareil*, 70 guns, were to embark marines at Plymouth on the 9th inst., and forthwith sail for Havana.

The first portion of the expedition was to sail from Plymouth on the 9th.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE CONVENTION IN ENGLAND.

From the London Morning Post.

The Convention in relation to the affairs of Mexico, which was signed at the Foreign Office on the 31st ult., contains provisions according to which the forces of Great Britain, France and Spain will be employed to obtain redress for the wrongs which the subjects of these Governments have suffered at the hands of the successive transitory authorities of Mexico. It stipulates that the three Powers will not seek any territorial or special advantages for themselves, nor use their influence in a way to interfere with the right of the people of Mexico to choose their own form of government. It contains also an article providing for an invitation to the United States to accede to the Convention on behalf of their own subjects.

It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be employed; still less does it stipulate for a march to Mexico to dictate the form of government to be there established.

STRONG PROBABILITY OF A DISAGREEMENT AMONG THE ALLIES.

From the London Times.

It will be seen from this review of the case that if the intervention of the contracting Powers is carried beyond a certain point a conflict of opinion may possibly arise. The mere demonstration will probably suffice to exert at least a promise of satisfaction and amendment from the chief who may chance to be in possession of power when the expedition arrives; but if it is attempted to establish a Government at Mexico on a durable basis—and nothing less, perhaps, can insure the tranquility of the country—*it will be necessary to make choice between the two factions which have hitherto contended for superiority, and to throw all the weight of European patronage into one scale or the other.* We need not condone any of the offences committed against public law, or accept the hand of any official brigand enriched at our expense, but if Mexico is to be still an independent State it must be governed by some Mexican party, and either the partisans of the Church or the adherents of the Constitution must be definitely preferred. Now, it happens that two of the parties to the proposed Quadruple Alliance are in this respect committed beforehand. Spain has never ceased to favor the Ecclesiastical party in Mexico, while the support of the United States has been claimed with equal consistency by the Liberals. France and England are less deeply entangled, but, while it is no secret that we should incline to the Constitutional party, if we could discern such a thing, it is equally plain that the sympathies of Catholic France might be expected to lean towards the Church. How, then, are these views to be reconciled in that delegation of power which it will ultimately devolve upon the Allies to accomplish?

It is at this point that the chief difficulties of the Mexican question may be anticipated. The naval and military operations will be singularly easy. We do not forget that the vast extent of Mexico will render it impossible to bring all parts of its territories within reach of our arms, but the configuration of the country and the situation of the capital are fortunately such that no place could be occupied with greater facility or more complete effect. The City of Mexico stands about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and can be reached from the shore by easy marches. The ships of the allies can hold the ports, while their troops can hold the capital, and the communications can be kept open without any difficulty. The seat of Government, therefore, fall at once into our hands; nor is it to be expected that the march of the allies upon the city would be interrupted by any Mexican force. So far, no conditions could be more favorable; but, as we could never reach the Provincial towns with our arms, and never pacify the country without reaching them by some other agency, it will remain to be seen what this agency can be. We shall, no doubt, succeed in obtaining at least a recognition of our pecuniary claims; *in fact, a single British frigate could have obtained that amount of satisfaction at any moment.* We may trust, too, that the more scandalous of the outrages committed will be expiated by more immediate and substantial settlements; but it is clear that if only this much was to be brought about we need not have resorted to such extremities as are now proposed. In short, if the work is to be completely achieved, Mexico must be rescued from anarchy, and put in the way of self-government and peace. But to this end a strong and stable Administration is necessary, and that, as we have already shown, it may be very difficult to form. *It is hard to suppose that the intervening Powers could all concur in the absolute preference of either of the two parties between which Mexico is divided, and equally hard to believe that a compromise would be found practicable between enemies so determined.* Although, however, these considerations may induce us to look with some anxiety to the results of the expedition, they do not militate against the expediency of the expedition itself. In that matter we had no choice, and it is very fortunate that our immediate obligations are attended with such little difficulty. Time, perhaps, will open some escape from the embarrassments which remain.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

ENGLISH OPINION CONCERNING MR. SEWARD'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD LYONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

The correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS has had a curious effect, of which Lord LYONS is likely to suffer the consequences. People are angry that England should be represented by one so evidently unable to cope at all with his adversary, and I never saw before half so much willingness here as there is now to acknowledge Mr. SEWARD'S ability. For some reason or other he is much disliked here. This is partly owing to the fact that commercial classes in this country receive their ideas on our affairs from the commercial classes at home, among whom Mr. SEWARD has never been a favorite. But from some American letters I have seen in the *Telegraph*, and from some private letters that I have heard of elsewhere, I think there is another reason for this hostility to the Secretary of State. He has enemies enough in America, no doubt, so far as I can judge from watching his course from this distance for the last eighteen months. But there are those, high in position among the nominal supporters of the Administration, and of large acquaintance and influence among the governing classes here, who seem to have made it their object to excite in this country distrust and suspicion of our whole foreign policy. My occupation does not enable me to know much of the opinions of those who carry titles to their names, but I am told by persons who have admission into the houses of Belgravia and May Fair, that the want of confidence which is felt there in our foreign policy is due to sources which are thought to be worthy of trust, if any are.

The newspaper correspondents of the London papers in America, too, are almost all of bad influence in this way. The letters of the *Herald* are of the very lowest kind in taste and expression. Then there is a Boston writer in the *Morning Post* who is singularly clever in blowing hot and cold, so that one would imagine him to be one of the many whose opinion of his own patriotic efforts is higher than that which the Administration is inclined to put on them. His letters have a worse influence than others in proportion as they are cleverer.

In spite of all this, however, it is now acknowledged with wonderful unanimity, that Mr. SEWARD is a "doosed able fellah," and that the Government ought to send one of its sharpest men to look after him. Whether Lord LYONS' part of the correspondence was his own work, as seems to be thought here, or a mere dictation from the Home Government, as one would suppose from reading it, will make little difference. It has found no admirers and many sharp critics, and I am told that my Lord will be promoted to some less important post.

Report is again active. It is said that another steamer, loaded with powder, rifles, and blankets, for the Southerners, is on the point of sailing from London, or has already sailed, I do not know which. My informant told me, under injunctions of secrecy, that she was to sail on Monday, the 11th, but I can hardly believe that it would be known, if it were so. The Southerners are usually more careful in their actions. Her name, tonnage, armament, officers, &c., I know nothing of, but the fact is too probable and too commonly known to be doubted. Here is something for our fleet to do; so many of our fellow-citizens' lives to be saved; so many weeks or months of the war to be cut off. If our fleet cannot stop this sort of thing, it would be shorter and safer to wall up every harbor, from Old Point to the Mexican frontier, with granite blocks.

WHAT LORD PALMERSTON, THE BRITISH PREMIER, SAYS ON THE SUBJECT.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet, on the 19th inst., the Mayor proposed the "Foreign Ambassadors," coupled with the name of Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, who replied that his mission in England was to promote and perpetuate the friendly relations of the two countries.

Lord PALMERSTON said, although circumstances may, for a time, threaten to interfere with the supply of cotton, *the temporary evil will be productive of permanent good.* We shall find in various quarters of the globe a sure and ample supply, which will render us no more dependent. *We witness with affliction the lamentable differences among our American cousins, but it is not for us to pass judgment in their dispute.*

Lord PALMERSTON, in conclusion, expressed the hope of a speedy restoration of harmony and peace.

REBEL COMMISSIONERS ENTERTAINED BY ONE OF THE LONDON GUILDS.

The Confederate Commissioners, MANN and YANCEY, dined, on the 9th inst., with the Fishmongers Company.

THE INACTIVITY OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

From the London Times, Nov. 9,

It is but four or five months since we were told that a single encounter would decide matters. Those who professed to know the characters of the Southerner and his opponent assured us that the former was a mere noisy swaggerer, who might fight pretty well for a single day, but would be soon overthrown by the stern moral man of the North. How complete has been the mistake of those who took this view of the combatants may be judged from the present state of the campaign.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has, according to the testimony of all, a very excellent body of men under his command. The active spirits from every Northern State have flocked to the war. *These are far superior, both in bodily strength and in mental culture, to the average of European troops.* A large part of them have been accustomed to the use of arms from early youth; they are quick and intelligent, fairly obedient to their officers, and they have already made very great advances in military discipline. Of these men there are said to be 200,000 in or near Washington. If we take this estimate as exaggerated, and reduce the number to 100,000, still we have an army most formidable in numbers and in the material of which it is composed. This great force has every military appliance with a wealthy and ingenious nation of twenty millions can give it. Rifles of the best construction, powder of the first quality, and guns of the most convenient calibre, both for the field and for sieges, are bought or manufactured in abundance by the United States Government. No better tents and blankets and great coats and stockings, we may be sure, were ever furnished to an army. The men are paid at an extravagantly high rate, and are able to provide themselves with all they want, and even more than is good for them. The whole of the horse-breeding West is open to furnish the means of transport. Thousands of mechanics out of work are ready to make carts and ambulance wagons, and all that an invading force requires. Such is the new army of the Potomac, *and a more powerful one is seldom seen even on an European stage.*

On the other hand there are the Confederates, of whom all that we know is derived from Northern sources or comes to us from some chance traveler who has escaped by a circuitous route from the blockaded territory. If we take what their opponents say of them as true, they are the dupes or the slaves of a bold faction, which alone prolongs the war. Nothing is more constantly repeated than that an Union majority exists in every seceded State except South Carolina. Thus, of the six or seven millions of whites in the South, half must be reckoned as neutral, and the twenty millions of the North are really bearded by only three millions of traitors, who are, moreover, kept in constant fear by four millions of negroes. This feeble and desperate faction is shut up in a country which can neither obtain the materials of war nor the necessaries of every-day life from abroad. It wants sulphur and lead, it wants tea and coffee and wine; according to the Northern accounts, it wants even wheat flour and woolen cloth. That it has little money everybody knows; and it has not the opportunity, even if it had the credit, to obtain a loan. The material deficiencies of the South are notorious. If, then, its political state were such as is represented, the army it puts in the field must be most contemptible. What is a minority of rowdies from a few States of the Union against the National forces, supported by the good-will of every State but one?

It seems to us that the theory of a divided South must have been given up even by those Washington politicians who held to it with such tenacity. *Else why does not General Mc Clellan, with his hundred thousand men, advance and disperse the rebels in his front?* The truth is that gradually, but surely, the conviction has come over his Government that among the hills and woods of Virginia there is a force not unequal to their own; that this force, though far from being provided with means of campaigning, is yet able to make a desperate struggle for the position it holds, and that the capture of these positions will have but little effect in reducing the country to obedience. While the argument about the Union party in the South is still repeated by the few advocates of the war who remain in England, it has been allowed to die out beyond the Atlantic. *Such an army as Gen. Johnston commands in Virginia could not be supported except by the efforts of the whole Confederate people*, and Gen. MCCLELLAN shows his consciousness of the enemy's strength when he allows week after week to pass away in preparations and reconnoissances. The Autumn is over; the Winter, which on the Potomac is always very cold or very wet, is at hand; and yet the Federal army has not opened the campaign. *These fine troops, now far more fitted for war than any that ever fought against the British, are kept close in their quarters, and if they advance will move with the utmost slowness and caution.* In the meantime the Federals are pressed even in their own capital. The Confederates have now closed the Potomac by batteries, which, though they may, it is said, he made untenable by shells from the other side, have for the present stopped the supplies for man and beast which were previously received up the river. At various points in the long curve which the Potomac makes the Southerners were erecting their batteries, which seem to be too formidable for the vessels to attack.

NO MORE CANNON FOR CANADA.

The orders for the dispatch of a battery of Armstrong guns to Canada have been countermanded, "in consequence," it is alleged, "of the advanced state of the season." Three million rounds of rifle ball cartridges were, however, sent out.

WHY ENGLALD AVOIDS AN AMERICAN IMBROGLIO.

From the London Herald.

We entertain a feeling of very serious alarm when we find our interests and the interests of mankind intrusted to a man whom no experience can teach and no responsibility can restrain; to whom age brings no direction and power no dignity; and who writes from the Foreign Office essays whose style and quality would hardly pass muster in a college debating club. *A war between England and America, at the present moment, would be a calamity to the world.* In its immediate and material effects, indeed, it might be a gain to this country; for we should reopen our vast trade with the South; and with the North, since the Morrill tariff, we have no trade to lose. But such a war would leave behind it feelings fatal to good relations between the two countries. It would throw the Federal Government into the hands of the despotic Powers, whose alliance they have always shown a strong disposition to court—a disposition natural to all democracies, and sure to be fostered by a bitter quarrel with England. And such a war would force us into a closer alliance with the Confederate States than we ever ought to entertain with a Power resting on the basis of Slavery. *Unless manifestly forced upon us, it would be regarded in Europe, and by a section of our own people, as a war for the sake of cotton on behalf of Slavery.* There is only one thing worse than such a war, namely, tame submission to insult, menace and outrage. We are not a little afraid that we may incur both. It is possible that, after Lord RUSSELL has alternated for a while between impertinent lectures on the Federal Constitution and quiet endurance of robbery and outrage on British vessels and citizens, he may find that he has "drifted into war" again; again dishonored his country, as he dishonored her at Vienna; again imperilled her interests, as he helped to do in 1854; again assisted, this time as a principal agent, to involve her in a *struggle which might have been avoided.*

THE COTTON FAMINE.

MOVEMENT TO DEVELOP THE JAMAICA COTTON FIELD.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The capabilities of Jamaica as a cotton field were discussed at a meeting held in this city, on the 8th, under the Presidency of Mr. BAZLEY, M. P. Samples of Jamaica-grown cotton were submitted for inspection, and these, backed by communications from reliable quarters, were considered sufficiently satisfactory to justify a resolution declaring that, with care, excellent cotton might be produced in abundance in that island. A resolution was also passed recommending the Jamaica Cotton Company to the support of spinners, manufacturers, and all others interested in the prosperity of the great staple trade of this district, which, according to Mr. BAZLEY'S calculations, must be suffering a loss at the rate of ten millions a year in consequence of the temporary closing of the source upon which we have hitherto almost depended for our supply of the raw material.

TROUBLE AMONG OPERATIVES.

A strike among the cotton spinners of Preston was imminent, owing to a threatened reduction in their wages. The spinners employed in the mills of Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. WM. WANKLYN, in the neighborhood of Bury, struck work on the 6th, in consequence of the employers enforcing a reduction of 2d. per 1,000 hanks, or equal to ten per cent. on the wages. There is a pretty general agreement among the masters in the neighborhood to carry out the reduction; while the men, it is said, would be willing to concede a reduction of five per cent., which is stated to be the amount of an advance made in 1859.

ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M. P., ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

Alderman SALOMONS addressed his constituents at Deptford, on the 7th, in relation to prevalent political topics. He thus referred to American matters:

"The disruption of the American Union could not but have a most prejudicial effect upon British trade, having regard to the stoppage of the cotton supply and the almost total cessation, at least while the civil war continued, of our own imports from and exports to America, the former of which last year amounted to £4,000,000 and the latter to £23,000,000. *The state of feeling growing up in America toward this country was as regrettable as it was unreasonable, our only offence being that we would not interfere in their quarrel.* We had no part in the difference, and could not support the South and Slavery, nor could we join the North against their Southern brethren. The whole difficulty had arisen from America having endeavored for so many years to make Slavery and Freedom sit side by side. One would have thought that the true policy of the North, which professed antagonism to Slavery, was to let the Slave States go, and form themselves into a Union of Free States."

ARRIVALS FROM AMERICA.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT CHARLESTON.

Mr. ROBERT MURE, of Charleston, who was released from Fort Lafayette on parole, reached Liverpool in the steamer *North American*.

A NEW-YORKER DISCOURAGING EMIGRATION.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Mr. ROCHE, the editor of the New-York *Phœnix*, has arrived in Dublin. He gives a deplorable picture of the existing destitution and suffering amongst the working classes in New-York. With many of the Irish in that City there is no alternative between enlistment and starvation. And the condition of New-York is no worse than that of other cities in the Northern States; the war has paralyzed commerce and industry everywhere. Mr. ROCHE urgently dissuades his countrymen from the madness of emigrating to America now.

The Bank of England Lowers its Rate of Interest.

From the European Times.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.

The Bank Directors, at their usual weekly court, yesterday morning, reduced the rate of discount from 3½ per cent., at which it was fixed on the 19th September, to 3 per cent. The joint-stock banks and discount houses have, in consequence, reduced their terms for money on deposit, to six per cent. at call, and 2¼ per cent. at seven days' notice. The reduction was almost generally expected for the last few days, seeing that, whilst the Bank's reserve was enlarging, its discount business was falling off, and the price of money outside was ¾ to 1 per cent. below the Bank minimum. Doubts, however, are felt whether the new minimum can be long maintained, seeing that the exchanges are becoming rather adverse, and that the rate in Paris is 6 per cent. Meantime, the reduction has rather strengthened the markets of the Stock Exchange, though business is not active. No improvement is perceptible in the demand for money, either at the Bank or in Lombard-street. The rates are at 2½ to ¾ per cent.

The Obsequies of T. B. McManus.

From the Freeman's Journal, Nov. 8.

During the entire of yesterday the Lecture Theatre of the Mechanics' Institution was crowded by a succession of visitors, all anxious to view the coffin in which the remains of Mr. T. B. MCMANUS are deposited. In the evening a large crowd assembled around the door, but the people conducted themselves with the greatest order and propriety. At 8½ o'clock the doors of the Lecture Theatre were closed, to prevent crushing or inconvenience during the presentation of an address to the American delegates who accompanied the remains of the deceased to Dublin. The platform of the theatre was thronged with the gentlemen of the Committee and a number of the friends of the deceased. Owing to the anxiety expressed by a number of persons outside, the galleries had to be thrown open, which were almost immediately filled, and the doors were again closed. Among those present we observed Rev. John Kenyon, Dr. Sigerson, Denis Holland, Edward Holywood, Isaac Varian, D. Cromeyn, D. O'Sullivan, Rosa; Er. Underwood O'Connell, and a number of others whose names we could not learn. Miss MCMANUS, sister to the deceased, and Mrs. Col. DOHENY, were present, dressed in deep mourning. Mr. E. J. RYAN, Secretary to the Dublin Committee, introduced the delegates to the large assemblage present. Owing to the illness of the Secretary, who appeared to be much worn out with fatigue, Mr. DENIS CROMBYN, of Kingstown, came forward and read, amidst profound silence, the following address:

To the Members of the California, New-York, Philadelphia, and Cork Committees:

BROTHERS—Here in the metropolis of Ireland, on receiving one of the most precious and most wonderful pledges of national faith and feeling which has ever been transmitted from men to men, namely—the remains of our exiled, and, we may say, martyred countryman, TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS—we regret with unutterable sorrow that we cannot in all respects discharge ourselves on an occasion so solemn and so great, in a style proportioned to its greatness and solemnity. We feel ourselves hampered in a way better to be concealed or suppressed for a thousand reasons, than to be published or denounced to our fellow-countrymen throughout the world. But although such outward manifestations of our feelings as this occasion should excite are to some extent or in some directions obviated, we dare to assure you, gentlemen, here, in this Irish metropolis, that the remains of our fellow-martyr (for all true Irishmen are martyrs) are, and shall continue to be, amongst the dearest treasures of our land. The soil of Ireland, from of old most holy, shall become still more hallowed when it holds his dust. This occasion, be assured of it, however political or politico-religious, or, if so accounted, anti-religious, as they certainly appear to be anti-national, influences may limit its apparent significance, will prove to the future ages, as it is felt now in the throbbing heart of Ireland, one of stern purpose, of re-baptism in patrfotic ardor, of renewed, and ever to be renewed, devotion to the one single, but all-sufficing purpose for any man, or for any number of men, *the redemption, the salvation, the freedom, the glory of their country.*

On behalf of the Committee,
E. J. RYAN, Secretary.

Capt. M. C. SMITH rose and said the duty devolved on him, as Chairman of the delegates from the United States and California, in conjunction with the deputation from Cork, to receive the address which they had just heard read. They had prepared a reply, which he would ask Mr. UNDERWOOD O'CONNELL to read.

Mr. U. O'CONNELL then read the following:

GENTLEMEN: We believe, with you, that we have transmitted to Dublin the most wonderful pledge of National faith and feeling which has ever been given from men to men. We deem it our duty to place our motives for so doing beyond all doubt or cavil. Dear, then, as the patriot-martyr, TERENCE BELLEW MACMANUS, has been to us—living and dead—and well-disposed as we have ever been—shall ever be—to give him all possible honor, we confess that the principle he represented, still more than feeling to the individual, decided us on bearing his remains over seas and continents to rest forever in the land he loved so nobly and so well. Had any doubt existed in our souls that the principle for which he strove, and suffered, and died in a foreign land, had pined away into a mere *souvenir*, or even an aspiration, vain, however earnest, we should have looked on our labor as an empty pageant. It must be needless to say we had no such doubt; and it will be a source of eternal pride and pleasure to us, to be able to assure our friends who sent us here that the feeling manifested by the people of Cork, on Sunday last, justified our faith, and vindicated the National manhood of Ireland. The vindication is the more complete from the fact of that magnificent demonstration having been worked out, from beginning to end, by the people alone. We augur well from this great result of the popular action, and, while congratulating the people, would cheer them on to still greater efforts and results. With regard to those religious and anti-national influences to which you refer, we would fain avoid even the merest allusion to them. We cannot, however, refrain from some expression of surprise at what has been a source of such keen regret to us. The clergy of America gave such willing coöperation that we could not possibly apprehend anything like what we have witnessed. Even now it is hard for us to understand the motives or the influences which could have kept away the clergy of Cork from a solemn procession, in which the whole Catholic population took such willing part. Gentlemen, it only remains to thank you for the welcome given us in Dublin, and to assure you, from what we have already witnessed in Cork, how thoroughly confident we are that the people of Dublin will prove on Sunday next that they are not only true to their race, but that they revere and love the memory of every man who dies for Ireland.

M. C. Smith, California; Jeremiah Cavanagh, California; John T. Mahoney, Philadelphia; Michael Doheny, New-York; Michael Cavanagh, New-York; Philip O'Reilly, New-York; Francis McGuire, New-York; Francis Welply, New-York; Jeremiah O'Donovan, Rossa, Cork; Charles T. O'Connell, Cork.

The delegates and the Committee then retired, but the Lecture Hall contiued crowded up to a quarter to 11 o'clock, when it was closed for the night.

THE PRIESTHOOD AND THE "M'MANUS OBSEQUIES."

The Irish "patriots" are indignant with the Roman Catholic prelates and priests for discountenancing the ceremonies sought to be performed over the body of MCMANUS, which has been brought over from America. Dr. CULLEN put his veto upon their intended demonstration in Dublin, and the Roman Catholic clergy in Cork have followed his example. The *Freeman's Journal* reprints a letter from Father LAVELLE, which it appears was extensively posted throughout Dublin as a broadsheet. An extract or two will show its nature: "Alas! and alas! that in Ireland there should be a send sentiment on his claims to a national mourning and to national gratitude! He abandoned all for Ireland—wealth, friendship, peace and human happiness. He who, to obtain for his oppressed fellow-countrymen, groaning under the yoke of the tyrant stranger, some measure of fair play and rational liberty, flung every worldly consideration to the winds—who trampled under foot all those allurements that were so potent 'to keep his proud soul under'—he, the Catholic and the patriot, the disinterested, the devoted, and the brave—he is denied the honors accorded to every Castle slave, time-serving hypocrite, and Whigling sycophant, whose creed is to sell his creed and his country together to the first buyer for prompt payment! Good God! M'MANUS denied a momentary resting-place in any church of Ireland, though those whose fathers built those churches would shed the last drop of their blood to honor his memory! Oh! why not have brought those sacred remains to the fane of Jarlath, that there the accents of tens of thousands of voices might mingle with the noble pronouncements of patriotic Cloyne, in honoring the man who died a martyr to his country's love. Oh! Ireland! Ireland! is this your act? If not, in the name of creed, country, and people, speak out your sentiment. Did M'MANUS die the banned of the Church? Dear M'MANUS! Honored be thy memory in every land where freedom still dares to breathe. Thou art to-day estracised in the heart of thy native land; but thy living countrymen have no part in the deed."

Meeting of the Spanish Cortes.

The Cortes was opened to-day. The Queen in her speech announced that schemes of constitutional reform would be presented to the Cortes, and that the Government was occupied with ameliorations in the interior administration.

Her Majesty also announced that the revenue covered the expenditure.

Great adhesion to the Papal cause was manifested in the Queen's speech.

MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA was elected President on the 9th by 214 against 89 votes for RIOS RABAS.

From the West Coast of Africa.

The West African mail arrived at Liverpool on the 10th. Bonny dates are to Oct. 7, Cape Palmas 17th, Sierra Leone 21st.

Another grand "custom" is preparing at Dahomey.

Dr. BARKER, of the Niger Expedition, who had not been heard from for two years, had been discovered. Interesting researches had been made.

The native plot against Lagos had failed.

Trade at Cameroons was dull, and at Calabar good.

Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles for the Benefit of the New-York Magdalen Society.

The spacious first-floor saloons of DODWORTH'S building, at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Broadway, has been furnished by the Magdalen Society with gas fixtures and heating apparatus, and appropriated for the remainder of the week, commencing on Wednesday evening, to the sale of rare objects of taste and utility, the proceeds to be used in liquidation of their debt of $800, which still deters the managers from enlarging their benevolent operations. The encouragement received from all quarters gives them reason to congratulate themselves that their institution occupies a better position at present than ever before. Many of the objects adorning the room were the work of those now under the protection of the Society, and evinced a high degree of skill and ingenuity. Among others, there is a rustic cottage, with ample grounds attached, and domestic surroundings, such as an amply stored wood-house, a yard at the back traversed with clothes lines, upon which hung, in sugrestive truthfulness, the dimity of the family, the old lady, in the meantime, cheering heartily at the corner of her mansion, while her spouse luxuriated at his cottage door in a manner highly appreciated by the lords of creation, viz: with his heels considerably higher than his head. The house and grounds were covered with thatch and moss.

A great variety of crochet-work in zephyr worsted and cotton, showing how great perfection has been attained in this most useful and durable style of ornamental articles, was a conspicuous feature of the choice collection. One object possessing a historical interest was noticeable. It was a small gothic church in the centre of a square lot of ground, (formed of pasteboard covered with moss,) which was formed in its several parts of souvenirs from the grave of FENIMORE COOPER. The moss was from the mound which covers him, the roof closely laid with tiny cones from the cedar trees which sigh above it, and the walks of the surroundings graveled with little pebbles out of Otsego Lake, by the shores of which he lived and is buried.

In the centre of the room were hollow squares formed by book stands, and much excellent matter is here collected from the miniature libraries put up in boxes for little children, to the ponderous volumes adapted to maturer intelligences.

Good substantial articles of diet were not forgotten by the mothers-bountiful of the Society,—and the little folks who were troubled with that peculiarity known as a "sweet tooth," found their inclinations also considered to their full satisfaction.

The State Inebriate Asylum.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The inaugural of the President elect of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, Dr. VALENTINE MOTZ, was delivered to-day in the Presbyterian Church, Binghamton, Chancellor WALWORTH in the Chair. The services of the occasion were conducted by Rev. CHARLES BOARDMAN, D. D.

The progress of the building is satisfactory. Already nearly 5,000 applicants have been made for admission. In six months the buildings are expected to be in a condition to receive the patients if sufficient funds are received from the friends of the applicants for admission.

[Advertisement.]

HURRAH FOR CAPT. WILKES!—The gallant commander of the *San Jacinto* will be the most popular man in the country this week; and next to him will come our indomitable friend KNOX, whose new Winter Hats for gents and Caps for Young America are Fashion's great victories for the season. Headquarters, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. Julien, Capt. John Eldridge, Henry Sherwood, coast Pilot; Richard S. Palmer, General Agent; D. B. Grant, General Agent; Charles H. Moran, Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, Aid to Gen. Wright; P. F. Noralson, Lieut. O. Ellis, U. S. A., Thos. Dumont, U. S. A., Dr. George S. Ward, Surgeon.

Nov. 21.—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. C. Fendt, S. S. Osgood and lady, Mrs. Hutchinson and servant, Mrs. Emerton, Mr. Wainwright and lady, E. Cunard and servant, H. Rogers, Mr. Dudley, Mr. Edgo, Mr. Dearborn, F. E. Hagemeyer, L. J. Lambert, Mr Walcott, E. Norton, John Marsiley, James S. Taylor, Mr. Hughes, Wm. Harrold, R. D. Delano, J. M. Murdock, Thomas Zizelna, G. Brcant, E. Clay, E. A. Sawyer, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Lawrence, J. Lauroman, J. Toka, J. Spoerry, Mr. Maunder, Mr. Lees, C. Johnston, A. Thompson, Mr. McCall, lady and child, Miss Morgan, Miss M. F. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Miss Bond, Mr. Turner, lady and infant, Miss Hopkins, David Watt, Robert Watt, Thomas Robbins, A. S. Bliven, James Lathbury, Hugh McConan, Charles Wells, W. H. Morrison, J. Power, J. Lindsay. Total, 60.

Nov. 21—*In steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool*—Messrs. R. N. Anderson, Terence Smith, Wm. Talford, Dominick Davine, Rev. Mr. Hennessey, M. Destrea, John G. O'Neill, Edmund Cluett, Miss Mary Cadley, Mrs. Bain and son, F. Ashbury, Mr. Penn and lady, James Leigh, George Geitheimer, John Griffin, George Lake, J. M. Oliver, John Coppinger, W. J. Cronin.

MISHAPS AND ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 55 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon rises... 9 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.